The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2077. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Outrages by British Cruisers---Government Action.

Management of the Soldiers' Home—The Doorkeeper Investigation—Exploration of the Colorado—Troops for Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Gen. CASS has already made strong representations to Lord NAPIER with regard to the outrages on American vessels in the Gulf and at Sagua la Grande. The most intense indignation exists here on the subject, and several members are only restrained from moving strong resolutions in the House by assurances that the Government has already taken the initial steps to demand redress.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Home, have taken the evidence of a deputation of old soldiers on the subject. No great abuses on the part of the Superintendent are shown, but the members of the Committee think the system too severe and wrong.

The Doorkeeper Committee will not report the worst facts against HACKNEY, unless specially called upon, in order to save scandal. If the facts already before the House are not sufficient to oust him, those behind will.

The New-York appointments were laid over on Saturday, on account of the absence of Senator SEWARD. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

The Minnesota Senators have drawn lots. Gen. SHIELDS drew the term expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. RICE that ending March, 1863.

Dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel SIMPSON, dated Fort Leavenworth, May 7, state that the Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREWS, and a company of Engineers, commanded by Lieutenant DUANE, left that day *en route* to Utah. The regiment would go *via* Fort Kearney, thence diverge from the Oregon route, as far as the south fork of the Platte, and thence through the Black Hills to Fort Bridger. This route was surveyed and located by Lieutenant BRYAN, in 1856, and is seventy miles shorter than the old one. General SMITH was expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th inst.

Lieut. IVES, in his official letters, states that the exploration of the Colorado has so far progressed well, and that the Mormons do not appear to have been successful in conciliating the Mohaves. The latter are jealous of their approach. A party had been sent to examine the route from the Mormon road to the Colorado, south of the Big Cañon, which work, with the exploration of the Valley of the Virgin, would be finished in the course of two weeks. When this information has been obtained, the practicability of the route as a channel of communication from Utah to the Pacific will have been determined. This is one of the most important objects of the expedition.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed JOSEPH WILLIAMS as Associate-Justice of Kansas, and sundry postmasters in Massachusetts, including NAHUM CAPEN, as Postmaster of Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites proposals till the 14th of June, for any portion or the whole of $4,000,000 in Treasury notes, in exchange for gold.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 15.

Mr. GWIN, of California, presented the memorial of the Legislature of California, calling on the Executive to take up the case of JUAN ENSEY, who was seized by an armed band of Mexicans in Arizona, and carried to Sonora, where he is still held captive. The California delegation had written to President COMONFORT, who gave orders to have the prisoner released, but his order being disregarded, he professed himself unable to enforce it.

Mr. GWIN spoke warmly on the subject of Mexican outrages on American citizens, and hoped, ere this Congress adjourn, the Government will send a ship-of-war to that coast to demand reparation. This prisoner is the only survivor who can testify to the Sonora massacre of Americans by the very parties who invited them to Mexico.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD (of New-York) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to give notice to the Government of Hanover for the abrogation of the treaty of 1846, which imposes restrictions on commerce.

Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, presented the petition of TAL P. SHAFFNER, praying for an amendment of the Act of March 3, 1857, which grants concessions to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to the effect that the subsidy granted by that act extended to all Atlantic lines. The petition was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as it may involve questions of law.

A debate ensued whether the General Appropriation bill, or the business of the District of Columbia should be taken up.

The Appropriation bill was finally taken up by a vote of 33 against 22, whereupon Mr. BROWN, of Miss., saying that all his labor was thrown away, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the District Committee.

After a few minutes spent in the attempt to adjust matters, Mr. HUNTER withdrew the Appropriation bill, harmony was restored, and the business of the District went on.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

R. W. LATHAM, who was summoned as a witness before the Willet's Point Examination Committee, was, in pursuance of previous order, brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when his statement detailing the circumstances of his absence from the City, and disavowing any purpose to be disrespectful to the House, was read.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, made some explanatory remarks, and as Mr. LATHAM had voluntarily appeared, the latter, on Mr. HASKIN's motion, was ordered to be discharged on giving his testimony before the Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, from the Select Committee to which the subject was heretofore referred, presented a bill to apportion the clerks and messengers of the several departments among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The House then considered the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON and others, by refunding the duties on merchandise destroyed by the great fire in New-York, in 1845, was after a lengthy debate, killed by 15 majority.

Adjourned.

The New-York Nominations—Willett's Point Investigation—Mr. Sayles' Mission to Arizona—Lieut. Mowrey—Nevada Territory—Public Receipts and Expenditures—A Loan for 1858-9 Inevitable.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

There will be next week a warm and exciting contest over the New-York nominations. None of them have yet been reported from the Committees to which they were referred. The only opposition to Mr. SCHELL will be founded upon his connection with the Willett's Point affair. The extent to which he was involved in it will be determined by the investigations of Mr. HASKIN's Committee, and the evidence relating to that point will be furnished, if requested, for the use of the Senate. Mr. SCHELL was, it appears, designated by the Government as one of the appraisers of the property, and reported $200,000 as a moderate price. Prominent business men of New-York have testified that the property was and is worth $250,000. It is said to contain 130 acres, and to have 2,000 feet of deep-water front, which adds very greatly to the value of the land for building purposes. The worst aspect for the case is that Mr. SCHELL acted as appraiser for the Government, knowing that his brother was a party in interest.

It is impossible to suppress the suspicion that other parties, nearer Washington, must have contrived or concurred in the plan to raise the price of the site from $135,000 to $200,000—because no officer of the Government, acting with intelligence and good faith, would take a refusal of the property at a given price, to be paid in April, knowing that funds for the purchase would not be available until July. Nor, upon the other hand, would the owner of the property have sacrificed $65,000, for the sake of a sale, to private persons, sixty days sooner than the same transaction could have been consummated with the Government, unless operated upon by false representations. Mr. RICHARD SCHELL is said to have been *only* an agent of the principals in this curious affair. His commission appears to have been $80,000. In the same way certain tradesmen do business under the mysterious symbol, "Ag't."

The importance of the mission of Mr. SAYLES, o Providence, to Arizona, has been somewhat overrated. He carries out no instructions for the purchase or conquest of Sonora, and he will maintain the strictest neutrality between the powers of Gandara and Peschiera. He is a special agent of the Post Office Department, and is directed to establish stations on the line of the route from Fort Fillmore to Fort Yuma, and to report upon such lateral routes into the agricultural valleys of the San Pedro and the Santa Cruz, and into the mining districts, as may seem to him expedient. Mr. SAYLES is a journalist and a Democrat, and may illustrate his mission into the wilderness by the establishment of a branch mint for the issue of the purest Democratic opinion.

Lieutenant MOWRY has determined to devote himself to the procurement of a Territorial government for Arizona, and, in order to remove the only objection to his position as the designated representative of the people in urging their application, has resolved to resign his commission in the Army. To a young man filled with an honorable ambition for distinction, the sacrifice he makes to the cause with which he has identified himself is worthy the grateful appreciation of his constituents.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, is pressing the organization of Nevada Territory. This district lies along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, and extends 100 miles into the Great Basin. The number of its inhabitants has not been ascertained with accuracy, and probably is small. Gold discoveries have been made in the valleys which open out from the mountains toward the Colorado. The Indian population is troublesome and dangerous. The want of protection from their hostility precludes settlement. As soon as a nucleus is afforded by a Territorial organization and the designation of a seat of government, the pioneers and trappers will concentrate about and form the elements of a fixed community and a future State of the Union. The agent of this project is J. M. CRANE, formerly of Richmond, Va. Mr. SMITH has a son in California, who has a gift for politics and an aspiring turn of mind. He would make a good enough Governor until after a State election, and then could do well as a Senator.

The Treasury has not yet completed the estimates of appropriations and expenditures for the next fiscal year, upon which its application for a loan, if made, will be based. But there is no prospect of a material reduction from the statement accompanying the annual report communicated in December last. The sum then stated as the estimated expenditures of 1859 was $74,064,755. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported four millions and a quarter as the cost of maintaining the three volunteer regiments for one year, which must, of course, be added to the estimates. The Utah Expedition is proceeding on an extended scale, and at a rate of expenditure much greater than was designed a year ago. That enterprise will probably add ten millions to the ordinary expenditures of the next fiscal year. The Treasury cannot expect a very decided improvement in the foreign trade for the year. The revenue from customs, therefore, must continue to be less than half the disbursements. Four millions of dollars, in Treasury notes, will yet be received from the issue originally authorized. The balance reported in the Treasury on the 10th inst., was $3,422,450. Five millions have been since received beyond the ordinary receipts. The receipts and revenue during the last week returned were $445,975. At an average per week, somewhat greater for the remainder of the quarter, say $500,000, the aggregate to the 30th of June would be $3,700,000. The following, then, will be the state of the Treasury:

Surplus, May 10	$3,423,450
Receipts up to June 3	3,700,000
Deposits on Treasury notes of the issue of May 10	5,000,000
Authorized to be issued	4,000 000
Total	$18,122,450

This statement shows that Mr. COBB will be able to get along comfortably until the end of the fiscal year. But then will come his trouble and grief. The extraordinary military expenditures within the ensuing are calculated at $14,000,000, which is to be added to the $74,000,000 of estimated regular appropriations, making a total of $88,000,000. But I have no doubt the ordinary expenditures can be cut down say $12,000,000, leaving to be provided for $76,000,000. The receipts from lands for the year will be large, probably $10,000,000 over the estimates, which were $5,000,000. Allowing for a very considerable revival of trade, $40,000,000 would be a liberal estimate for the revenue from customs. A million from miscellaneous sources, added to the above items, gives a total revenue for the year of $56,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $20,000. It must be remembered, also, that the whole amount of Treasury Notes issued must be redeemed, or taken for Government dues within the year, which have the effect to increase the deficit to $40,000,000. A permanent loan, therefore of $30,000,000 is inevitable. It is only a question of time. Money would be saved by authorizing the loan at this session. When authorized, however, it will be necessary to lay direct internal taxes to meet the interest, and extinguish the principal. Tea and coffee will also be taxed, as sugar is now. Commerce has ceased to be the sole reliance of Government for fiscal supplies. The present amount of debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, is $25,165,000. A.

Grand Flank Movement of the Douglas Democracy — Revelations from Forney's Household—Mission of Mr. Douglas to New-York—Odd Anticipated Result of the Fort Snelling Affair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

There are some curious political straws floating in the wind, which are worth while submitting to E. MERIAM, of Brooklyn Heights, since no less a philosopher will hardly venture to say what they mean. Some short time since a confidential Anti-Lecompton agent was sent to Pennsylvania to see about and urge on the Republican Party the reëlection of MONTGOMERY and the other Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation, and it seems that he directed his course to Philadelphia, where, luckily or unluckily, he stumbled in at FORNEY'S. Whether or not he saw and conversed with the famous editor of the *Press* himself, is not stated; but he did see Mr. FORNEY'S wife, who, it appears, has an inkling of politics, and let fall certain expressions which opened the confidential emissary's eyes, and set his suspicions agoing, that treason was contemplated. He extended his inquiries, and became convinced of something which quite altered his opinion as to the propriety and policy of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats aforesaid being supported for reëlection by the Republican Party, and he has accordingly come back to Washington as bitter against that course as he was zealous for it when he set out. In confirmation of his suspicions, it is said that though FORNEY'S paper pretended to support the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor, in the recent municipal election, he actually voted for VAUX, the straight Lecompton Democratic candidate. From all which, including the accidental expression of the lady politician alluded to, it is gathered that negotiations are on foot for the return of FORNEY and his followers in Pennsylvania,—in short of the whole body of the anti-Lecompton Democracy, from DOUGLAS down,—into the Democratic fold,—their reception by the Administration, free and full pardon of past transgressions, &c., &c. In this connection, the visit of Mr. DOUGLAS to New-York is thought to be significant. It is surmised that his mission is to arrange matters for Messrs. CLARK and HASKIN with the unterrified,—that is, to ascertain and make sure before coming to terms with the Administration that CLARK and HASKIN will be freely taken back into the bosom of Tammany, that the arm of vengeance shall be stayed, and that they shall be duly renominated and supported for reëlection by the Democracy of New-York and Westchester. If the supposition is well-founded, it is very creditable and polite of Mr. DOUGLAS. Like a good captain he refuses to make terms with the enemy unless his men are all included in the arrangement. There seems to be some reason, then, for the supposition that a grand flank movement by which the little giant and all his followers shall resume the *statu quo ante bellum*, and take their places again among the regular recognized Democracy, is actually on foot. Its success, of course, depends upon several contingencies,—first, whether the South will consent to take back the wanderers, and next whether the Democracy of the various districts represented by them will forgive and forget. There is little doubt that the Administration itself is privy to the negotiations, if any such are really going on. A curious and edifying spectacle will be presented if they result in healing up the wounds inflicted upon the Democratic organization by the course of Mr. DOUGLAS, edifying particularly to the Republicans, who in that event may thank themselves for the loss of that great addition to their strength which the coöperation of the large body of Anti Lecompton Democrats would have afforded them. The bitter hostility of the Republican Party in Illinois to the reelection of Mr. DOUGLAS, and the same feeling exhibited to a greater or less extent elsewhere, is of course the cause of the movement.

Convinced by the vivid picture of Prince JOHN VAN BUREN of the ruggedness of the path outside of the party, meeting with repulses instead of embraces from the Republicans, like WEBSTER, with no where to go, it is perfectly natural that DOUGLAS and his followers should seek to revenge themselves on their indifferent new friends, by going back to their old ones. In your article of Monday on "Kansas and the Republicans," you indicate the exact results which now seem likely to follow from the course pursued by the Republicans. They have certainly adopted the means to prevent an "inconveniently influential accession of strength from the Democrats," and you may gather from the indications here given some idea as to the prospects of their succeeding in that object. It will be a very curious, and interesting result of all the hue and cry about the sale of Fort Snelling, if the purchasers thereof should actually turn about and arraign the Government for exacting $14 an acre for the land, when, as it may be claimed, it was only entitled to demand and receive $1 25 an acre, or the maximum price at which Congress has authorized public lands to be sold. Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL are plucky, and seem likely enough to turn on their pursuers in this style—in fact, intimations have been dropped here, which lead to the supposition that such is actually their intention, and that they will resist any further payment for the property in question, first, on the ground that it is all it is worth, and, second, that without a law of Congress, authorizing it, the Secretary of War was not authorized to demand more than $1 25 an acre. This would be a Napoleonic sort of reprisal for the abuse they have suffered in connection with the affair. It indicates game, and a conviction that they have the best side of the argument. Let them go on, and test the question. O.

Highly Important from Utah.

The Mormons Leaving Salt Lake City for the Mountains—Governor Cumming gone to Salt Lake.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, May 13.

An express has just arrived from Camp Scott. It left the camp on the 10th of April.

The Mormons were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains. Governor CUMMING had gone to the city by invitation.

FURTHER DISPATCHES FROM GEN. JOHNSTON—DOUBTS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE ABOVE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Further dispatches were received from General JOHNSTON yesterday, but they contained nothing but the minor details of the accounts already published. The government has received no advices from Camp Scott of a later date than March 14th. The report from Leavenworth that the Mormons had abandoned Salt Lake City and fled to the mountains, in to-day's New-York *Herald* is, therefore, without doubt, an unfounded rumor.

Another Railroad Bridge Accident.

AN ENTIRE TRAIN PRECIPITATED INTO THE WATER—THREE PERSONS KILLED—WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, May 15.

A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last night. As the Cincinnati night express train, bound north, was crossing a bridge 22 miles east of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. The fireman and engineer were killed, and it is reported that many others were killed and wounded. Particulars are expected momentarily.

Further reports say that the conductor, fireman and engineer were killed, and that no others were seriously hurt.

The accident happened at 1 o'clock this morning. The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutments of the bridge. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour The engine had reached the end of the bridge, which was one hundred feet long, when the whole gave way. JAMES IRWIN, conductor, JACOB BURTENGER, engineer, and MALONEY, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

Ten Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Steamer.

NASHVILLE, Tenessee, Friday, May 14.

The Steamer *City of Huntsville* sunk on Wednesday night, at Palmyra Island, Cumberland River, and is a total loss. Ten lives were lost. No particulars have come to hand.

Violent Storms.

TORNADOES AT THE WEST—A RAILROAD TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK—LIVES LOST, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 15.

A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad off the track at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Lexington and Peoria at the junction of Towanda also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda three men were killed.

Yesterday, another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, one of them falling in and crushing a family of five persons to death.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 16.

A terrible hail storm occurred in Chesterfield County last evening. Some of the stones were of the size of hen's eggs. Vegetation was destroyed, the ground strewn with the leaves and branches of trees, and a great many windows broken. The hail was from two to three feet deep in some places in the roads. The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged. The storm is unprecedented

Further from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ THE PROVISIONAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT UNDER JUAREZ.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

The Southern mail brings New-Orleans dates of the 11th inst., and all other points as late as due.

The New-Orleans papers contain details by the *Tennessee*. The arrival of JUAREZ and his staff at Vera Cruz, says a letter from thence, makes that city the provisional seat of Government. Vera Cruz is said to be able to withstand any force which ZULOAGA can bring against it. Gen. ECHEAGARAY, it was reported, would shortly attack it with 5,000 men.

The steamer *Guerrero* had revolted, and put into Tuspan, the only port on the Gulf in favor of ZULOAGA, with a lot of military stores destined for the defence of Tampico. Gen. ZAMORA, with a ten-gun steamer and a number of gun-boats, was preparing to retake her.

Resumption of the St. Louis Suspended Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 15.

The suspended Banks in this city resumed specie payment yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce in this city reported in favor of the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States, the West Indies, Brazil and the Argentine Republics, as proposed in the memorial of JOHN GARDNER, now before Congress.

From New-Orleans.

EMIGRATION OF BILLY BOWLEGS—DAMAGE BY THE CREVASSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

BILLY BOWLEGS and his whole party, consisting of one hundred and sixty persons, arrived at the United States Barracks below this city, last evening, on their way to the Indian Territory.

The efforts to stop the crevasse twenty-five miles above this City have been abandoned. The damage by the various crevasses in this vicinity is counted by millions of dollars. The river is not yet falling here.

From Albany.

THE STATE PAPER CONTROVERSY—ANTI-RENT CASES DECIDED.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 15.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of this District adjourned to-day, without granting the application of the *Evening Journal* for an injunction against the *Atlas and Argus*, to prevent its acting as a State paper. The next term of the Court commences in July.

A number of anti-rent cases were decided to-day by the Supreme Court in favor of VAN RENSSELAER, the landlord. The cases were brought to recover possession under ejectment, and rents under covenants.

The Southern Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 14.

The proceedings of the Convention were very dull to-day. No business was transacted, the time being entirely consumed in speeches. A number of delegates have left.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Sunday, May 16—6 30 P. M.

The steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst. for Quebec, is now fully due but has not yet made her appearance off this port The weather is clear and fine; wind north.

FROM KANSAS.

The Fort Scott Troubles—Passage of the Kansas Bill.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 7, 1858.

Nothing decisive has occurred at Fort Scott since my last, but affairs are all tending towards a general conflict. Immediately after the repulse of the troops under Capt. ANDERSON, on the Marmaton, they sent to Fort Leavenworth, (through the Governor,) for reinforcements, and two companies of artillery reached Fort Scott last Monday. During this time we have reports that seem very reliable that a general rally is being made in Missouri, for a volunteer party to drive every Free-State man out of Bourbon and Lynn Counties. I should first state, however, that every Pro-Slavery man has now left both these counties. They were concocting a plot to attack the Free-State men at different points simultaneously, but the fact became known to our men before its consummation, and they rallied under Capt. MONTGOMERY, and cleared out the last Pro-Slavery man in that region. They took refuge at the Fort, generally while others went into Missouri for a force to enable them to seek revenge upon their victors, and such an army, we have good reason to believe, is now being raised in Southwestern Missouri. A few days since, the rumor came to Capt. MONTGOMERY that 300 Missourians were approaching the State line, when he at once rallied his company, together with Capt. BAIN'S, making in all less than 100 men; but feeling fully able to withstand the superior number of their enemy, they marched rapidly to the line, and waited all day for the army of 300, but none came. It is the opinion of those best informed, that a collision must come, and that it will be the bloodiest battle yet fought in Kansas.

Gov. DENVER has been repeatedly appealed to to interfere and prevent bloodshed, but he sees no practical way to avoid the conflict except to have CLARK, BRACKETT, and other noted murderers leave the Territory forever. He says there can be no peace while they live in Kansas, but CLARK is employed by BUCHANAN in the Land Office, at Fort Scott, and while this is so, DENVER can do no less than furnish him troops when called upon to *protect the Land Office, alias* CLARK'S head. He is the worst man now in Kansas, and is the originator of all this imbroglio.

There is probably a purpose in this Southern tempest. It is well known that a project is moving to open by treaty the land belonging to the Osage and Cherokee Indians, and by constituting them citizens thus open up a Territory south of Kansas, for the benefit of the peculiar institution. ATCHISON is now in that Indian Territory, and many other Southerners have recently visited it, and a prejudice already exists among the Indians against any Kansas man. This prejudice has been begotten by ATCHISON and others and this turmoil in Bourbon and Lynn Counties, it is believed, is intended mainly to intimidate emigration, that has been naturally tending southward the past year, and divert the attention of our politicians, while ATCHISON and others accomplish their purposes in the Cherokee country. This is probably the correct solution of the whole matter. As heretofore, the blood of our countrymen is not the forfeit of our own misdeeds, but the price, or wager, for which southern political gamblers seek to procure the extension of Slavery.

The news of the passage of Lecompton, does no produce even a ripple upon the surface. We have believed, from the first, that the full round of infamy would be run. We are not disappointed when tyrants rule with the iron rod. There is a reserved quiet read in every countenance, but it is the *quiet of determination.* No one should be alarmed as to what we shall do. Beyond all doubt the ordinance will be rejected by an overwhelming vote. The humble squatters of Kansas, poor as they are in purse, and however much they fee the intended outrage in offering their lands for sale a so early a day, will almost universally spit upon the foul bribe, even when it is promised that the sales will be postponed if the ordinance is accepted. They are indignant at the insult offered them, when it is presumed that their principles—so dearly consecrated—can be bought. The precise policy we shall adopt is not yet fully matured, but *dishonor* is the last thing that will be tolerated.

It is not certain whether a full vote will be cast for the Leavenworth Constitution. There are many difficulties to be overcome before all factions will unite upon it. It is hoped these difficulties will be surmounted.

The *Minnie Belle* has arrived this morning from Wyandott, and intends to leave this afternoon for Topeka. Heretofore she has only run to this place, but the river is high enough now for boats of 300 tons burden. No boat has been above Lawrence before for two years. Emigration is all we can expect. The "wagon emigration" is large. Still, money remains scarce. RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, May 13.

Intelligence (*via* Boonville, Mo., May 10,) arrived here last night from Lecompton to the effect that a band of marauders committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood on the 11th, robbing several settlers, and the store of WILLIAM S. WELLS, some 15 miles from Lecompton. The gang is said to number sixty men, completely armed, and is asserted to be the same that recently perpetrated the robberies and murders at Fort Scott. No pursuit was attempted.

The English Bill in Kansas—Prospects of Lecompton.

From the Lecompton (Lawrence) Herald of Freedom.

A *bribe* of 5,500,000 acres of public domain is offered to the people of Kansas if they will accept the Lecompton Swindle. It will be rejected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority, *and Kansas will maintain her Territorial position, glad to have an opportunity to do so.*

We cannot delay the press for comments.

From the same.

TAKE EITHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA.—We give in another place the provisions of ENGLISH'S bill pending in Congress relating to the admission of Kansas into the Union. Either that bill will become a law, or it will not. If it succeeds, then the Lecompton Constitution is submitted to a vote of the people, and if defeated, *as it will be almost unanimously*, then a new Constitution is to be framed by the people. *but not until a census has first been taken*, and the population found to be equal to 93,000. Any Constitution framed previous to the passage of such bill, or previous to a census being taken, will not be recognized by Congress; hence the Leavenworth Constitution, on the happening of such contingency, is merely worthless, and all labor under it is lost.

The Leavenworth Constitution was only framed to send up to Congress, with the hope of defeating the Lecompton Swindle. *That Swindle will be defeated in one of the methods suggested—either by Congress, or by the people of Kansas.* What need, then, have we of the Leavenworth Constitution? Though it were perfect in all its parts, would it not be better out of the way, than interposing itself, like Banquo's ghost, between the people and legitimate action? One Topeka Constitution affair should answer the people of Kansas, without a rehearsal. Unless we mistake their intelligence, they will so decide on the 18th inst.

Private Letters on Public Affairs—Ex-Governor Hunt to Thurlow Weed.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, to refute the accusation of having treacherously betrayed Governor HUNT, publishes the following private letter, which was written when it was proposed that the Whigs of this State should join in the *fusion* movement which had previously led to the organization of the Republican Party in Eastern and Western States:

LOCKPORT, Aug. 10, 1855.

MY DEAR WEED: It seems to be fore-ordained that the Whig Party is to be swallowed up in fusion. I regret that it is so, but this is of no avail. In every proper way, I want to do right and prevent wrong on the Slavery question, so far as we have any power over it. But you know I never could make it the sole object of my thoughts, to the exclusion of more practical concerns. I should be good for nothing in a party which proposes nothing but to struggle and talk about one and only one everlasting topic.

Since the Double Convention was called, I have been continually harrassed by inquiries from various quarters whether I am for the movement or against it. I would prefer to remain in perfect seclusion and say nothing But you know how difficult this must be. I cannot keep silent and stand mute without seeming to act a sneaking part and almost renouncing my manhood. Self-respect compels me, therefore, to say what I think. I have written a letter to WEST, of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, approving his course and declaring my purpose to remain a Whig, even after the party has been dispersed. Of course you will consider me a "fogy."

I understand perfectly that my views of duty will separate me from all the political movements of the day. But you know that private life has neither pains nor penalties for me. Between my trees, and books and family, I can find agreeable occupation, and this satisfies my mind. I have made myself ROBERT'S schoolmaster, and this is the largest office I desire to hold.

This sectional tournament must come to an end at some time, in some way. When it is over, and other objects engage the public mind, something may remain to be done where you and I will be found side by side. If I cannot accompany you to the Wars, I will stay at home and pray that you may come back, not only unwounded but invigorated. I did not believe that any confusion of parties could separate us, even for a day. No party on earth can change or weaken my feelings of personal friendship or gratitude towards you. My memory will oft recall the past, and dwell on the pleasing intercourse, so kind and harmonious from first to last, through all the varied scenes in which we have coöperated for the service of friends and the good of the country. In truth, my object in this letter is to assure you that your generous friendship and counsel and encouragement and support are treasured in my heart, and will remain there till it rests from its pulsations. Thank God, the past is secure.

Come what may, it is perfectly impossible (I speak for myself) that there should be any sentiment but kindness between you and me. Coinciding in opinion on nearly every topic that is of any practical account, we ought always to travel the same road. I have often wished that "one idea" were less potent over your mind, or more powerful in mine. Indeed we do not differ much about the idea, but the practical duties it imposes upon us. I know the sincerity of your convictions; you must never doubt the integrity of mine, even while you doubt their correctness and force. The political world may go to chaos, but I will still remain.

Your sincere friend,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

THURLOW WEED.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Explanation of the Character and Provisions of the Yrissari Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Finding that a great deal of misapprehension exists, and that many absurd and erroneous reports are passing current in the community in regard to the treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, and which is soon to be laid before the Senate for confirmation or rejection, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, in order that both the friends and the opponents of this important act may have a clear understanding of the bearing and provisions both of the treaty itself and of the so-called Ship Canal Charter or grant, which is erroneously supposed to be an appendix to it.

By article 14 of the treaty, as published, the Republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the

"Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territories of that Republic, on *any* route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same."

By article 15, the United States agree to extend their protection to *all* such routes, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages, also, to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects *in transitu.*

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across this transit.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to convey the Mails across this transit, by contract or otherwise.

By article 16, Nicaragua agrees that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

By article 17, *any* company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfills the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatsoever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn, upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

By article 18, the rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of *any* transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, as fully as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further "*provided, that nothing herein contained*—i. e. *in the treaty—shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.*

By article 19, any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum.

Article 20 declares that nothing in the treaty shall affect the rights of Costa Rica to a free passage in the river San Juan.

Such is the spirit and substance of the so-called Cass-Yrissari Treaty. It may be regarded as the model and exemplar of all other treaties that shall in future be negotiated with Spanish-American States. Without insulting their feebleness, it provides against their instability and incapacity. Without the insolence of a Protectorate, it places the stability and power of the United States as a salutary check upon the incoherence and venality of a State in which revolution and usurpation are coincident and perpetual. It gives to Nicaragua all that she can rightfully demand, and to the United States all that they can prudently assume.

There is no political party in the United States, nor any class or order of men, who refuse to recognize the nationality of Nicaragua. Even those who have repeatedly made private war upon her territories have done so claiming a right in that nationality either of citizenship or of sovereignty. Consequently, there are none who will deny the validity of charters granted by her within the limits of her jurisdiction, more especially when such grants are beneficial to ourselves. In making this treaty, she has assigned to ourselves a portion of that part of her sovereignty which belongs to us by nature and the law of nations, namely, the right to protect our citizens and property *in transitu* over her territory. The concession is not, however, made to us exclusively. Not only are other nations invited to share in this right, but we agree, by this compact, to invite, and even influence them to share in it; an obligation not binding in a legal sense, but simply explanatory and expressive of the general intent and purport of the treaty, as distinguished from a protectorate, or a national monopoly.

The jurisdiction of Nicaragua over all her territory is indeed sovereign and exclusive; but she has not alienated any portion of that sovereignty to the detriment or to the exclusive benefit of any nation or association of men.

She reserves to herself the right of conferring certain remunerative privileges upon *any* company or association that will provide means of transport for all persons across her territory between the two oceans. She looks to us to guarantee, in good faith, and, if necessary, by force of arms, the neutrality and community of the transit. It is our duty to respond, in equal faith, and to secure for ourselves, and for all the world, advantages which Nicaragua freely concedes, but which she, unassisted, has not the power to make permanent.

In the year 1849, exercising rights which have never been denied to her, and which her successive Governments have properly exercised, Nicaragua gave her consent to the establishment, by a company of American citizens, of a line of transit, under certain conditions. Even if those conditions were at the time objectionable, still, as it was optional with the company to accept or reject them, the State of Nicaragua itself, under the Government then established, was the only power to be consulted and to decide in regard to those conditions. The Charter of 1849 has been reaffirmed by the present Government of Nicaragua, and certain amendments made therein, such as were deemed necessary to give value and efficacy to the grant.

Article 36 of the present charter provides that the vessels, products, manufactures and citizens of all nations, shall be permitted to pass on the proposed route.

Since it has been found impracticable to construct a ship canal, the charter has been so amended as to apply only to improvements by railroad and the navigation of lakes and rivers.

Citizens of other nations, who shall first enter into the same treaty stipulations and guarantees, shall have the same privileges that are enjoyed by the United States.

The only exclusive right enjoyed by the company is that of spending money for improving the navigation of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus. This privilege has been absurdly styled a *monopoly*; as if two distinct companies could be permitted to contend with each other upon the same line of transit, and reap equal benefit therefrom, when only one of them had incurred the expense of its creation. If this be monopoly, then every corporate body in the United States is a monopoly. If private fortunes are to be expended upon a public enterprise, the profit of that enterprise must return, at least in part, to the proprietors of those fortunes.

It is easy to catch the popular ear, and even to stultify legislative bodies with liberal phrases devoid of sense. There are some who talk about "throwing open the transit to all the world." If it is thrown open to all the world, then either all the world, or each man, individually, who wishes to pass that way, must provide the means of safe and rapid conveyance. But, in point of fact, "all the world" does nothing, either for itself or for individuals. One might as well talk of throwing open the Pacific Railroad to all the world.

Article 38 of the charter provides that all vessels and merchandise, products, or people, passing over the said route shall be subject to no other tolls or imposts than those which are imposed by the Company. The State of Nicaragua has thus, since 1849, parted with the right to impose taxes or tolls upon any nation whatsoever, making use of her transit. Now, it appears that by the treaty these tolls or imposts of the Company are to be judged and regulated, as to their fairness and propriety, by the Government of the United States; that power having obviously the largest interest at stake in the transit, as a national highway between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The treaty, as I have already shown, provides for the protection and restriction of any and every company that may be established by citizens of the United States. It happens that the so-called "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," was established before the treaty was dreamed of. The amendments introduced into the charter of the Company, gave it at once a new life and vigor; but if, notwithstanding the vast interests at stake, in its success or failure, this enterprise should be suffered to fall and expire, or if the managers of the Company fail in their obligations to the Government of Nicaragua, and suffer a forfeiture of their charter, then the guarantees of the treaty extend to all companies which may succeed; them provided always, that such companies shall recognize the treaty itself, and agree to be governed by its provisions as fully as if they were embraced in an original grant or contract. No transit charter can exist, after the adoption of the treaty, of which that convention is not a part.

The Panama Railroad, notwithstanding its present indispensable necessity both to the

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The business men's prayer-meeting on Broadway, near Cortlandt street, was largely attended on Thursday. Notice had been given that Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, would preside, and large numbers came in to see "Kirwan." Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey; JOHN TAPPAN, of Boston, and the leader. Dr. MURRAY said that as, on the day of Pentecost, each one that came out from that room with the spirit of God in him went to some one and told him of the wonders God had wrought, so now it was expected that each one would go out from our places of prayer and lead sinners to God. He related two instances of the power of prayer. A poor widow met him at the door of his lecture-room one night, and asked prayer for eight children, all of whom were unconverted. Her case was laid that night before the meeting, and in a short time four of her children were converted, and that house of mourning was changed to one of joy. He also related the case of a young man of fine parts and fine position, who flung all away by his love of the maddening bowl. Dr. M. felt called upon to visit him. He took him alone, and talked with him as a father to a son. He then prayed with him. Soon he was converted; and now he has been instrumental in converting many of his associates. Dr. MURRAY urged the young men to follow that example, and not to be weary in well doing.

Among the best attended and most interesting exercises of this week have been those connected with the Five Points Mission. The one, under the charge of the ladies of the Methodist Church, which held its Anniversary on Monday night, in the Peter Cooper Institute; and that under the charge of an association of gentlemen of several of the religious denominations, which, for a long time, has been the care of the Rev. L. M. PEASE, which met on Wednesday night. The good appearance of these children, their good behavior, the fact that these are only specimens of hundreds rescued from the dens of infamy and want, that hundreds of such have been sent to good homes in the country, to be trained for usefulness and happiness, the crowded auditory that attended both of these meetings, all indicate the healthy public sentiment that prevails and sympathizes with this effort to reach, bless, and save the children of want and sorrow at our own doors. The Day School connected with Mr. PEASE's Mission is supported wholly by the liberality of the Church of the Ascension, of which the Rev. Dr. BEDELL is Rector; and as Mr. PEASE is not only not an Episcopalian, but is a member of the Congregational Church, the Catholicity of the Church of the Ascension has for years kept pace with its generosity.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Reformed Dutch Church on Broome-street, to consider what action ought to be had to make permanent the daily prayer-meeting in that place. Ten Churches were represented. The Rev. Mr. SMITH, of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, was called to the Chair, and Mr. LOCKWOOD, of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, was elected Scribe. The Rev. Dr. PECK, who is soon to leave for California, made some fraternal and impressive remarks—regretting his removal from the field of his present toil in Greene-street, as it not only took him away from his beloved people but from brethren of the sect whom he loved so well. A young man who came to represent the mechanics in the neighborhood, hoped the meeting would be made permanent, as many young men had been converted by it, and many more were serious. As an instance of their zeal he said that in one shop where there were six hands, not all of whom were pious, all have agreed to subscribe a weekly sum to keep up the meeting, if it could only go on. It was agreed unanimously to keep up the daily meeting for the next year, from 12 to 1 o'clock. A Committee of ten persons was appointed to carry out the resolve, and to devise ways and means. Mr. STRONG, one of the Elders of the Mercer-street Church, was made Chairman. The meeting closed with the hymn, "All hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The Rev. Mr. STRIKER and the Pastor of the Canal street Church, both sent letters of hearty approval of the proposed perpetuity of the meeting.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the great come-outer and Abolitionist, has taken to the Pulpit. He has officiated for THEODORE PARKER, in Boston, and last Sunday he occupied the Pulpit of the "Free Church," in Worcester, Mass.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, have passed a series of complimentary resolutions to their late Pastor, Rev. Mr. HOGAN, who has taken his dismissal, and is about to remove to Detroit. The New School Presbyterian Church holds its General Assembly in the city of Chicago on the 20th of May. The Rev. Dr. Fisher of Cincinnati, preached the opening sermon. A new sect has arisen out West that makes the "washing of the disciples' feet" a cardinal ceremony. A warm discussion has arisen, and one of the opponents of the rite, as a *religious* one, says—that while he has no faith in the ceremony as a religious one, yet he is of the opinion, that "if any of the disciples' feet need washing, they ought certainly to be washed."

The Rev. ASA PRESCOTT, of Illinois, recently pronounced his views on Baptism, he being a Congregational Clergyman, and became a Baptist. He was not only baptized by his new associates, but what was quite unusual, he was also re-ordained.

Rev. Mr. SCHAUFFLER, of the American Board—one of the oldest Missionaries in the East—has been on a visit to this country for the first, and, as he says, for the last time. He sails for his field at Constantinople on the 15th inst. He had a farewell meeting at Boston, in which Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and others took part. He made a capital and telling speech before the American Bible Society on Thursday. Among other things he said that American Christians were the hope of the world, and illustrated it by an anecdote. He said, on the eve of the great battle, when NELSON ran up the signal, "England expects every Englishman to do his duty," the tars received it amid great excitement. But an old Scotchman on board one of the ships said, "He don't say anything about Scotchmen. It is only English sailors that are expected to do their duty." An old salt went up to the Scotchman, and giving him a nudge in the side said, "Never you mind, Jack, about that; England expects that every Scotchman will do his duty without being told of it." A farewell meeting to take leave of the veteran Missionary, was held in Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square, on Sunday evening.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is now in session at Nashville, Tenn. It is composed of 161 delegates. Bishop SOULE presides; the Rev. Dr. SUMMERS is Secretary. It is expected that a modification of the economy of Southern Methodism will be introduced. At the dedication of the new Church on the Fourth-avenue, by the Methodist Society, the hymn of N. P. WILLIS was sung, beginning—

"The perfect world by Adam trod."

This hymn was composed many years ago on the occasion of the dedication of Dr. BEECHER's old church in Hanover-street, Boston, when the Doctor first went to that city and began to make himself so famous. Between three and four hundred converts have come forth as the fruits of the revival in the Union-square Methodist Church in Baltimore. The Rev. THOMAS SEWALL is pastor. He is nephew of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. The Rev. W. H. MILBURN has become the pastor of the Pacific M. E. Church. He had a public reception on the part of his people last week. He is well known as the eloquent blind man. The Rev. E. L. JANES had a surprise-visit last week. He was decoyed from home, and when he came back he found his house full, and the intruders, among other things, left $200 in gold behind them.

Rev. J. L. HATCH, of Brooklyn, who distinguished himself, some time since, in advocating dancing, the running the cars on the Sabbath, and other matters that most clergymen seem called upon to oppose, has organized an Association to combat the various forms of oppression that he imagines to abound. It is called a Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty. The new movement for the better observance of the Sabbath—the Temperance movement—and the vexed questions of morality reforms, are regarded as levers of oppression, and to be put down. The Legislature of Massachusetts have repealed the law that forbade the theatre and other places of amusement to be opened on Saturday night. This was an old Statute. But what was singular, while the law made it a crime to keep open a place of amusement on Saturday night, it was perfectly lawful to do so on Sunday night.

The Presbyterian Church on Clinton-street, Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. DARLING, was entered last Sabbath, in the afternoon, and an elegant and costly Bible, valued at $60, the gift of the ladies, was stolen. It was found this week, at a pawnbroker's, where it had been left for the paltry sum of $2 50. The thief was a fine looking man, not far from 40 years of age.

The Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, on Thursday night, took a novel turn. It was converted into a prayer meeting to pray for the conversion of the "rum-sellers."

The death of the Rev. ANSON TUCKER removes the last but one of a remarkable family of five brothers, all celebrated as Baptist preachers.

A vigorous attempt was made on Wednesday to remove NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, from the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society. When elected, many years ago, he was one of the Boston Committee; but he gave great offence by his work on the Southern side of Slavery. After great effort he was removed, and Dr. HOPKINS elected in his place. The Boston Society last week voted to reject the National Society, and to put on their Committee for New-England one who was a member of the Boston Board. This would cut Dr. ADAMS off. Dr. BACON read the action of the Boston Society and nominated President HOPKINS, but the request was denied; Dr. ADAMS was reelected, and received within 52 votes what his associates received. As Dr ADAMS' crime, in the eye of New-England, was his expressed opinion on the vexed question, the National Society could not be expected to be the instrument of his punishment.

The Oliver-street Baptist Church, in this City, have called to the Pastorate of that Church the Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Peoria, Ill. It is not yet known whether or not he will accept. It is confidently expected he will. The anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held in the Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church on Wednesday. This large house was crowded. The Rev. Mr. SAWYER presided. The Schools numbered about 1,100 persons.

The anniversaries closed on Friday with meetng of the American Board. The day was rainy, but this meeting will be regarded as one of the best of the week. The speech of the Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, of India, was one of surpassing power. He captivated the audience by his eloquence, and melted them to tears by his appeals.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Spring Festivities—Musical Party at Lord Napier's—Out-of-Door Concert in the President's Grounds—Sentence of Gen. Twiggs—With Arabella's Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

Pleasant weather at last, after a rainy season of great length, which has created an unusual demand for umbrellas, while the parasol trade has been correspondingly dull. There have been seme very pleasant entertainments, however,—among them, one on Monday evening, by Mrs. LENOX, of your City, whose small yet exquisitely-furnished drawing-rooms were packed like so many drums of figs.

On Tuesday evening, Lord and Lady NAPIER gave a *soirée musicale* at the British Embassy, to which a select party, about two hundred and fifty in number, were invited. The performers were amateurs, directed by a music-teacher once well known as a magician, and they got very cleverly through the programme. The gems of the evening were "The Heart Bowed Down," as sang by Mr. RUSSELL, of the British Legation; and the performances on the violin by Mr. KYNOCHOFFER, the banker. The choruses, in Arabella's opinion, were decidedly defective.

The Diplomatic corps was present, of course, in full strength, and many were the regrets expressed that the recent bereavement of the OUSELEYS kept them at home. Miss LANE, with Mesdames STORCKL, CASS. TENDEN and DOUGLAS, were the "observed of all observers," and Lady NAPIER exerted herself as usual to promote the enjoyment of all present. Let me not forget Miss ANONIA JONES, who is now recruiting here for a while, and who is received in the best society, as a young lady of her professional and social excellences should be. After the concert, the doors of the new dining-room were thrown open, and the guests partook of a sumptuous repast.

This afternoon there was "music at the President's grounds," an announcement which is heard here with as much joy as the opening of the operatic season gives to a music lover. It was a lovely afternoon, and the grounds of the Executive mansion never appeared to greater advantage, the trees being in full leaf or blossom, and the newly mown grass of a deliciously fresh green. In the borders were a profusion of tulips, with jessamine and lilacs in abundance.

The Marine Band, some thirty-five in number, were stationed in a temporary orchestra erected in the centre of the lawn which slopes down towards the Potomac, and they performed a programme of operatic and popular music with decided ability. Grouped around them, or promenading on the broad gravel walks, were the *élite* of our Government officers, Congress, and fashionable society, with a few naval uniforms—the army men are all off for Utah.

Miss LANE, with Miss BUCHANAN, (a cousin now staying with her,) received her acquaintances *sans ceremonie* on the portico, but Mr. BUCHANAN walked about among the crowd, shaking each outstretched hand, having a pleasant word for those with whom he was acquainted, and paying especial attention to the children. It was, indeed, a most Democratic and pleasant scene, the effect of which was heightened by a dozen Indians in their bright red blankets, "painted and plumed for battle array."

The many friends of General TAYLOR present, were not at all grieved to learn the sentence passed on General TWIGGS. The pertinacity with which he has let his hostility to "Old Zack" extend to that old hero's friend, and (in the commencement of the present difficulty) to his grandson, is severely criticized. Arabella says that all the ladies side with young WOOD, and they rejoice that the General has been made to eat "humble pie." *Au revoir,*

ENOCH EASEL.

Brooklyn Water Works.

AN OPEN CANAL OR A COVERED CONDUIT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of your readers are no doubt aware that the good people of Brooklyn (now, be it remembered, a city of 230,000 inhabitants) are soon to possess, at municipal cost, that great desideratum, a copious supply of pure water. The works are expected to be finished by the ensuing Fall. It may not be realized as it ought to be, that, according to present appearances, almost certainties, these works, taken as a whole, will rank among the grandest productions of engineering, civilization and sanitary policy, either at present upon the earth, or of any time known. At present, the whole line of the Aqueduct, &c., from Fulton Ferry to Hempstead Pond, will not exceed 22 miles; but there are features that give it a peculiar and majestic character, irrespective of extent. One of these features is the immense Enginery at the Well-pump at East New-York, by which, when completed, with four engines, (as provided for in future,) 40,000,000 of gallons of water will every 16 hours be forced up nearly 200 feet into the great direct Reservoir, thence to pour, by myriad veins, through consolidated Brooklyn.

The theory of the Water Works is as follows: Seven large ponds, fed by living springs, situated in separate parts of Queens County, on Long Island, and altogether covering over a hundred acres, are purchased by the City, and duly "mucked," cleared out, and put in apple-pie order. Then by a branch canal from each pond, the contents are led into a general canal, 7½ miles in extent, a wide and open ditch, and the water from this is received by an aqueduct of masonry, which conveys it 5 miles further, to East New-York. Then by steam-power and hydraulic science it is forced through a range of three-foot pipes over half a mile, towards its receptacle in the great Reservoir, forced up 172 feet above where it leaves the engine-house!

The Ridgewood Reservoir, distant a short six miles from the Brooklyn City Hall, is a basin holding 160,000,000 gallons, and covering a water-surface of 26 acres; (the Croton Reservoir on Fortieth-street and Fifth-avenue covers 4 acres.)

The most pressing matter in connection with the works, just now, is the change mooted in Brooklyn, and recommended some time since, by the Water Commissioners in a report (Aug. 28, 1857,) to the Common Council, to put a covered conduit of masonry, instead of the 7½ miles of open canal. This will involve a heavy extra expense above the original estimates; but upon a careful review of the whole case, it seems impossible to find any other mode to complete these works to the public satisfaction, than a resolute acceptance of the proposed change. The Water Commissioners, in their report, presented unanswerable reasons of the insufficiency of the canal, and the necessity of the conduit. The Chief Engineer, Mr. KIRKWOOD, (the canal was decided upon before he took charge, and he, therefore, is not responsible,) gives his opinion strongly against it; and these are backed by the late State Engineer, JOHN T. CLARK, by Mr. MAPPIT, late State Engineer in Pennsylvania, and by the unanimous judgment of all the subordinate engineers on the line, without, we are told, one single exception.

Without mentioning the scientific objections to the open canal, (those endangering the security and permanency of the work—and they are numerous,) there are enough others—one of them, the collection of impure and offensive matter. With such an exposed surface, so wide-mouthed a ditch, continuing so long a distance, the water will be subjected to quantities of filth, partly intentional, partly unintentional. The country people along the line are, from one cause and another, bitterly opposed to the canal, part of the Water Works project, and as it passes through such a frequented part of the island, the thought of what would be cast into it, (dead animals, for instance,) arouses anything but pleasant feelings. Trouble would arise also from quantities of drift sand, leaves, &c.; and, in Winter, (the grade being two-tenths of a foot only to the mile,) the water would freeze, or half-freeze, and the flow would be, at times, altogether impeded.

Indeed, the open canal part of the works seems the one great flaw—which, if remedied, will make the theory and construction of the Brooklyn Aqueduct a perfect affair. On all sides, too, it is conceded, that if the canal is adhered to, it will unquestionably have to be changed to a masonry conduit within a short time. That odor of dead cats and decaying dogs will stick to the whole work, and cast ridicule upon it until the change is made. Far more economical that it be done at once, and the people presented with an Aqueduct worthy of Brooklyn.

Then the financial points. Allowing a much lower rate of increase to the population of the city than the past growth of Brooklyn demands, the water revenues estimated to be paid in, in 1860, will be $336,000, and in 1880, $870,000. The work, viewed merely as a speculation, is a wise one, and will pay well. The annual interest on the water stock is $252,000; so that, if the change be made, not only will no additional taxes be likely to be assessed on the citizens, (the works, in the long run, reimbursing themselves,) but they might earn a handsome income to the city, if completed to the public satisfaction. It seems certain, from this point of view, that the financial character of the Brooklyn Water Stock will be much improved by the substitution of a conduit instead of the canal.

We hope the new Common Council, just come into existence, will forthwith take up and discuss this thing, presenting all sides of it. Just now, indeed, it is certainly the most important question before the city government for their consideration. The foregoing facts we present in the name of

ECONOMY AND COMPLETENESS.

The Tract Society Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "statement" which you say you "have received" (it came from the Tract House did it not?) as to the vote in the Tract Society, on Wednesday, is hardly warranted either in its statements or in its conclusions. Every one who was at the meeting knows that there was *no count at all* of those who voted against Dr. TYNG's motion. The number given in the "statement" is obviously obtained by subtracting the number of those who voted in its favor from the whole number of tickets issued. Now I know of two persons myself to whom tickets were issued, who were not present at the vote, and it is hardly within the limits of possibility that there were not more than two others absent. The arrangements for taking the vote were so miserable as to utterly preclude the possibility of relying upon them for any accuracy.

The majority was large enough, in all conscience; and it is possible that the vote would have been the same, if New-York and Brooklyn had been left out but that "statement" does not show it.

There is one other "statement" that I should like to see; and that is, how many of the voters from New-York and Brooklyn became such, during the last year. Can you not procure such a statement from the same source which furnished this one?

A MEMBER OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Bonner's Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have seen some allusion in the public papers, to the supposed insanity of the proprietor of the *Ledger*. For my own part, I think it is a very clear case. I have known the gentleman in question, a long time, and I have good reasons for believing him to be stark mad. He certainly does things which no man in his senses ever did before. I knew him, Sir, when he first came to this City from Hartford, some ten or twelve years ago, a poor lad, and glad to obtain work as a journeyman printer in the *Evening Mirror* office. He continued to work there until he had saved sufficient money to purchase the *Ledger*, a paper which failed to remunerate its first proprietor. This was the first indication of his insanity, but he soon gave another unmistakable proof of his being decidedly a lunatic. The *Ledger*, when he purchased it, was circulated gratuitously, but he at once raised the price of it to twenty-five cents a year. And finding that people preferred paying something for a good paper to receiving a poor one for nothing, he conceived the crazy idea of raising the price still higher and making his paper proportionably better. Another instance of his being hopelessly lunatic, was given, in his paying a popular author the very crazy price of one hundred dollars a column to write a story for him. He then ought to have been taken by his friends and put into a straight jacket, but he continued on in his insane career until he reached the consummation of his madness, by expending the incredible sum of $30,000 in one week's advertising; and since that time he has kept repeating his insane acts. No sane man could ever have been guilty of such madness. Here is a strange case of a poor lad purchasing a paper without circulation or character, which hardly paid its expenses, and by hiring writers at insane prices, and throwing away fortunes in advertising, who manages in the course of five or six years, to realize a handsome fortune out of his reckless extravagance. If he were subjected to a trial *de lunatico*, can there be any doubt that he would be convicted of insanity and sent to a lunatic asylum? But being a perfectly well-behaved person, he is suffered to be at large.

I do not know of more than one similar case. An enterprising young man in Albany, a few years ago, who had, what he considered to be a valuable medicine, which he wished to sell for the benefit of mankind, prevailed upon an old fellow of his acquaintance to join him in business, and furnish him with the necessary capital to go ahead with. He came to New-York, and at once entered upon a most profligate and ruinous course of advertising which, at last, excited the alarm of the old gentleman in Albany who came down to inspect the accounts of the concern, and to his utter consternation he discovered that his prodigal partner had spent his entire capital the first year in advertising. But, examining a little further, he discovered that there was placed to his credit more than five times the amount of the capital he had furnished, as his share of the profits. The astonishment of the poor old gentleman proved too much for him, for he went home and died in a fit.

I think it is highly necessary that these evidences of insanity should be published as lessons, and a warning to ambitious young men who might be tempted to ruin themselves by throwing away their money in advertising. Your Obedient, B. F.

Personal.

Mr. Hayes, late of the Philadelphia firm of Hayes & Dreer, has bequeathed $50,000 for the foundation of an asylum for aged mechanics in Philadelphia. The institution is to receive the title of "Hayes' Mechanics' Home;" nine gentlemen are named as trustees, and large sums in addition to the legacy are promised by wealthy Philadelphians.

James McDonald, a revolutionary soldier, aged 113 years, passed through Rahway, N. J., last week, on foot, on his way to visit his friends. The old gentleman is still hearty. He served through the Revolution, and was afterwards with the French at Salamanca and Badajoz. He has a son living, who is 84 years old.

An infant heiress, Jessie Barber, has died in Chicago, at the age of 4 years and 9 months. Had she lived, this child would have come into possession of an estate of $400,000, left by Mr. Jabez Barber, of Chicago, who was lost in the Collins steamer *Pacific* two years ago. By his will, the entire property fell to the infant Jessie. It now goes to the next of kin, a family of the same name in Birmingham, England.

Miss Harriet Martineau has appeared by attorney before the petty sessions at Ambleside to show cause against the legality of a church rate. The magistrate, however, made an order upon her to pay the amount demanded, and she gave notice of appeal.

David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, is announced to address the people at the Academy of Music, in that city, on the Fourth of July, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. His subject will be "The Tomb of Washington."

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has recommended the appointment of an Assistant-Bishop for his Diocese; his own health being so infirm that he is unable to fulfill the duties of the Bishopric in so extensive an ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., of Louisville, has resigned his pastoral charge, in consequence of ill health. He has occupied the same pulpit for 25 years.

A Scottish lay preacher, Mr. Brownslow North, is creating a sensation by his public exhortations. He is a gentleman of independent means, but has felt called to devote himself to the work of preaching.

Prof. Rauschenbusch, of Prussia, has been elected to the charge of the German Department of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and is preparing to enter upon the duties of his office.

Mr. James B. Roberts, the Philadelphia tragedian, is about to return from England, where he has made a protracted professional sojourn.

Bishop Simpson is improving in health, and there is a prospect of his complete recovery.

Obituary.

Gen. Peter Sken Smith, formerly, for a number of years, a resident of Philadelphia, died on the 6th inst., in Springfield, Mass., aged 63. He had recently taken up his residence in Springfield. Gen. Smith served in early life in the United States army, and was extensively known from his connection a few years back with the American movement. His death resulted from a complication of brain and heart disease. He was a brother of the Hon. Gerritt Smith, of New-York.

The Hon. John Pottinger died on the 25th ult., at his residence in Jefferson, Berks County, Penn., at the age of 75 years. He was one of the representatives of Berks County in the State Legislature in 1842, and was afterwards State Senator.

The Right Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Bishop of Texas and Arkansas, (Episcopal,) died at Little Rock on the 29th ult., aged 68. He formerly resided in Massachusetts.

A Chapter of Crimes.

THE PHILADELPHIA CASE OF JEALOUSY, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The suicide of GEORGE F. L. GOODWIN in Philadelphia last week, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his mistress, has developed a curious history. We condense from a long account in the Philadelphia *Press*: GOODWIN was of a highly-respectable family in Boston. He left a mother, wife and two children in that city, and went to Philadelphia two years ago, accompanied by a girl from Lynn who went by the name of LIZZIE MARSHALL. In Philadelphia GOODWIN obtained employment in a barber shop on Chestnut-street. Not long ago, however, GOODWIN became jealous of the attentions of one SAMUEL W. RANDALL, who was enamored of LIZZIE, and with whom she finally ran away, leaving GOODWIN disconsolate. RANDALL and the woman came to New-York, put up at FRENCH'S Hotel, and visited about in various places, until about two months ago, when they returned to Philadelphia, and took board at a hotel. Here GOODWIN found them. On Thursday morning last, all the parties met in Franklin-square. GOODWIN was dejected and melancholy. The parties walked around to where there were some stools, and LIZZIE sat down. RANDALL and GOODWIN shook hands. GOODWIN asked her if she would live with him; she replied that she would not, as he did not treat her well. She said: "Did you not tell me that you would keep me without work, and did you not take me to a lewd house in Harrison street, New-York, and say you had worked long enough for me, and that now I must work for you?"

This GOODWIN vehemently denied, but did not further urge her to remain with him. He then asked her if she could not give him some parting gift. She replied "yes," and and took from her finger a ring, which she placed on his. He then requested Mr. RANDALL to retire, that he might have some private conversation with the girl. RANDALL then walked a short distance off and leaned against a lamp post, looking towards the Vine-street gate. In a moment his attention was attracted by the report of a pistol, and turning around, LIZZIE exclaimed, "My God, SAM, I'm shot." RANDALL turned around and said to some bystanders, "Arrest that man, he has shot a woman." GOODWIN then looked at RANDALL, and the latter, thinking he Intended shooting him, made off. GOODWIN then threw his head back, and looking up, shot himself through the body. The woman fell at the moment of the discharge, but was on her feet again in an instant. Not so with GOODWIN. His wounds were past the means of cure.

Upon denucing the body of deceased, a bullet hole was found just under the left breast, but the ball did not come through his body. A portrait of the miserable woman, LIZZIE, was found upon his person. In his pocket was the following singular document, which we give *verbatim et literatim*. It was rudely scrawled, upon rough paper, with lead pencil:

NEW-YORK May 10, 1858.

In case I GEORGE L FRANK GOODWIN should die under any circumstances I wish my Body to be conveyed to my mother who lives at 82 West Cedar street Boston, Mass.

in life I loved with my whole soul one who proved Heartless to me but feeling that I must die of a broken heart, with my last breath I die giving her my full forgiveness for all the agony she has caused me and I never have since knowing her ceased to Love, nay to Idolize her. I am speaking of Lizzie—known as Mrs. Lizzie Goodwin and may *God* forgive her as I now do.

The woman is recovering from her wounds. A brother of GOODWIN has taken his remains in charge, and they will be removed to Boston.

HORRIBLE WIFE-MURDER.

At Franklin Furnace, near Portsmouth, Ohio, last week, SAMUEL MORGAN killed his wife. On Wednesday evening a dispute arose, when she started across the yard to escape. In getting over the fence Morgan struck her with a piece of fence rail, felling her to the ground, and he repeated the blows until life was extinct. Mrs. CHAMBERLIN and the children were witnesses to the damning spectacle. After MORGAN found his wife was dead, he bade one of the children bring him a log chain, which he put around the neck of the corpse, and then dragged it across the yard. Here he proceeded to strip the body of all clothing, and then left it lying at the door all night, while he remained in the house until next morning.

ANOTHER WIFE-MURDER.

At Pittsburg, on the 11th inst., DAVID S., EVANS murdered his wife, by cutting her throat. The physician who made the *post mortem* examination testifies: "Found the throat cut and both the jugular veins severed; the neck bone was broken backwards; washed the head and face, and found an incision in the angle the left eye, as if inflicted with the fist; found considerable extravasated blood about the incision; the ball of the eye was struck; the body was externally burned on the left side, from the head to the feet; her clothing was partly consumed; it might take five minutes to burn it to the state in which I found it, and produce the injuries on deceased's side; the clothes on the left side were much charred; think her clothes were set on fire after her throat was cut, and while she was lying on the floor; don't think it possible that the deceased could have cut her own threat; whoever did it must have been intent on his purpose, as he cut round the neck bone and left it bare."

The husband denies the deed, but the Coroner's Jury find him guilty.

SPORTING-MEN QUARRELING—ANOTHER MURDER.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday, CHARLES B. KENDLE killed WM. GREGORY. Both were well-known sporting-men. A dispute arose in regard to money matters, and they separated, GREGORY going to his room in a gambling-house on Fifth-street. Soon after, according to the testimony of a black boy in the house, KENDLE rang the bell and asked for GREGORY; was shown to his room in an upper story by the boy, who turned to go away, when he heard a fall upon the floor, and looking round saw GREGORY lying down and KENDLE stamping him with his feet; that KENDLE seized a large wash pitcher, and smashed it over the head of GREGORY, when the witness called another colored man from an adjoining room, and the two succeeded in getting KENDLE away from his victim. The other boy testified that when he entered the room, KENDLE was striking GREGORY with a heavy wash-bowl, which was also broken.

MURDER FROM AN OLD GRUDGE.

On the 29th ult., at Tuscumbia, Mo., a man named THOMAS EMORY was killed, by a man named JOHN SALTSMAN. It seems that there had been an old grudge between the SALTSMANS and EMORY. On the day mentioned they were in town, and when, towards night, they were about leaving, the SALTSMANS, JOHN and JAMES, and their father, WILLIAM, had occasion to pass by where EMORY and a friend were, when the latter, who was somewhat intoxicated, sought a difficulty, but the former passed on with a manifest determination to have done. They entered a store, and EMORY soon followed, and on entering threw a rock, which grazed JOHN SALTSMAN'S head, without injuring him. EMORY immediately advanced, and, when in the act of clutching SALTSMAN, was stabbed by him in the region of the heart. EMORY fell into the arms of his companion, and almost immediately expired. SALTSMAN immediately surrendered himself.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN INDIANA.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of the 9th says: "On Thursday last the body of a woman was found in a thicket about two miles from Francisville, in Jasper County, under circumstances that induced the belief that she was foully murdered. She was apparently about thirty-five or forty years of age, medium sized, with delicate and rather handsome features, and seven false teeth. Her clothing was all of an elegant quality and neatly made. In examining the body, several shot were found in her breast, which warranted the conclusion that she was the victim of murder. It must have occurred several weeks since, as the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. One of the conductors of the N. A. and S. Railroad recollects something about a well-dressed lady getting off the cars at Francisville one night a couple months since, who said she was going back into the country on business, and would return again in a few days. He never saw her afterwards, though of course she might have taken some other train. There is no other clue as to who the murdered woman was, and none whatever as to her murderer or murderers."

A MAN MISSING FIVE YEARS FOUND MURDERED.

The Centreville (Ind.) *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says that quite an excitement has recently been manifested in the vicinity of Leonidas, in that county, from the discovery of the supposed bones and skull of THOMAS EASTABROOK, who disappeared from Leonidas in November, 1853, intending to visit a Miss WOOD some five miles from that place, and for whose murder WHITE, ULUM and HARDING, were sent to the State Prison for life. The circumstances of finding the remains are: A man crossing a lot formerly owned by ULUM, came to a place where the earth had sunk down in the shape of a grave, and his curiosity being excited, he took a shovel and digging down found the remains of a human body.

THE BARRELED CORPSE CASE.

The Rochester *Union* says: "At the risk of being told by the Press of other cities that we endeavor to claim for Rochester some connection with all the mysterious doings of the day, we will state that we have undoubted evidence that the husband of Mrs. WERNER—who was the victim of the Chicago tragedy, and whose body was sent to New-York in a barrel—lately resided in this city, but is now a resident of Toronto. He kept a lager-bier saloon in the Eagle Bank Block for a year or more, up to the time that edifice was destroyed by fire last November. He came to Rochester from Chicago, and at Chicago he kept a barber shop, passing by the name of WERNER. Here he went by the name of FREDERICK E. WARNER."

A GREAT VILLIAN PARDONED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. MCWILLIE, of Mississippi, has pardoned out of the Penitentiary a man named DYSON, who had assassinated another man named NELMS, for which he was simply sentenced to the prison for fourteen years. The Vicksburg *Southron* says of the criminal; "He waylaid his victim, with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down at the first shot, and then, emerging from his hiding-place, taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of NELMS and firing a second time. This shot prounced instant death, and so close was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burned by the explosion. Having completed the work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of NELMS, called his wife out, informed her that he had murdered her husband, and directed her where to find his mangled corpse. DYSON is a blood-stained, blood-thirsty, incarnate fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Gov. MCWILLIE has no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers. His antecedents are well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of Executive clemency."

THE TIMES ADVERTISING.—The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, contains forty-nine columns of advertisements from BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, at $50 a column—amounting to $2,450. BONNER'S advertising for this week, judging from those we have seen, cannot amount to much short of $10,000. Yet he makes it pay! Think of that, you business men who hesitate to expend a hundred or two dollars a year in making your business known.—*Trenton Advocate,*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, at 2 P. M, President NYE in the Chair. Mayor TIEMANN presented a number of applications, which were referred. He then read a letter from Mr. D. C. Beale, relating that in Ninth-street, some time ago, he was a witness to the arrest of a young rowdy by an officer; that a number of other vagabonds followed the officer and endeavored to rescue his prisoner; that the officer, to prevent his escape, took him into a butcher's stall; that the butcher, instead of assisting the officer, encouraged the rowdies; that another officer appeared, when the prisoner was taken to the Station-house; and, finally, that in his opinion the butcher ought to be fined for such conduct. The Mayor said he had read the letter because he considered the charge against the butcher a serious one, and if it was true, he thought he should be made an example of. He thought he was punishable, and if so, he ought to be punished. The communication was referred for investigation. The Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent of Police was then received and read, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1858.

To the Hon. James M. Nye, President of the Board of Police:

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the law constituting the Metropolitan Police District, I respectfully submit the Quarterly Reports of the respective Deputy Superintendents of Police of New-York and Brooklyn, made to me, which will present in a statistical form the numerical strength and the efficiency of the force during the quarter ending on the 1st of May inst., together with many remarks, suggesting useful improvements in completing the organization of the Metropolitan Police.

From the returns it will appear that the force in the City of New-York consists of 16 captains, 7 acting captains, 65 sergeants, 48 roundsmen, 51 doormen, 1,062 patrolmen, and 124 men detailed for special duty—making a total of 1,186 men.

It will be observed that 48 of this number constitute the River and Harbor Police.

It also appears by the returns that the number of arrests in the City of New-York during the past quarter was 14,699; besides which 426 complaints were made to the prosecuting officers for violation of the Sabbath and other ordinances of the Corporation. These statistics exhibit an efficiency on the part of the police during the past quarter far exceeding any that has heretofore been manifested by this department. This excess is presented in striking contrast with previous returns, as exhibited by the reports of the Deputy Superintendents in New-York and Brooklyn. Annexed to this report is a table exhibiting the relative arrests made in the respective Precincts during the last quarter, together with the character of the offences for which the prisoners were arrested; and it is not the least gratifying part that, while the whole estimated value of the property alleged to have been stolen was $39 092 10, property to the value of $24,750 was recovered, and returned to its rightful owners.

The report also presents a most gratifying account of the utility of the Metropolitan Telegraph, not only in transmiting orders to the various Precincts, but as affording greatly increased facilities in discovering and restoring lost friends to their relatives, and especially children to their parents—22 adults and 638 lost children have been restored to their families by the police, greatly aided by the instrumentality of the telegraph. The recovery of 103 stray horses, and the immediate communication to all parts of the City of the intended distribution of counterfeit bills, by which the public is put upon its guard, and their dissemination in a great measure prevented, are only part of the fruit of the application of this wonderful philosophical apparatus.

By the returns of the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn, it will be seen that, with a force a little short of 200 men, the police of that city has been equally successful. During the past quarter no less than 2,967 arrests have been made, exhibiting an increase of 222 over the arrests of the previous quarter.

During the same period 3,139 persons were accommodated with lodgings, and 294 lost children were restored to their parents.

With this exhibition of the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police, it would be supposed that the false and idle clamor of "inefficiency" that so frequently is imputed to the department, would be effectually silenced, were it not that experience teaches us that where interest, or inclination or partisan zeal interposes and controls the passions, the mind disregards the truth, and leaves error to attain its ascendency. Malignity, however, cannot alter the facts. I respectfully refer to the reports of the Deputy Superintendent as exhibiting in statistical tables the details of the service, and as presenting in a condensed and intelligible form the working operations of the Department.

I regret to be again compelled to call the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of calling upon the constituted municipal authorities for an increase of the Police force. The rapid increase of population of the City of New-York, its gradual extension of buildings upon the Island, and its consequent augmentation of wealth and of property, which requires a corresponding increase of protective force, render an appeal for additional patrolmen absolutely necessary.

At present the police is rendered ineffective from the severe duty imposed upon the patrolmen, the posts of some of whom are too extended to be properly guarded by a single patrolman, and the public complain of a want of sufficient protection, when it is attributable, in fact, to the limited force under my command. I again reiterate the request that the Municipal authorities be urged, and with earnestness, to make the necessary provisions for the improvement or erection of Station-houses in the First, Fourth, Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Wards, as suggested in my last Quarterly report.

Similar complaints are made in reg

In Baltimore, during the week, a fair inquiry prevailed for hay and straw at uniform quotations. Bale hay, $15@$16; loose, $13@$14; Rye Straw, $14@$15; Wheat do., $10@$12, ₱ ton.

HIDES—The market exhibits no important change Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 prime B. A. at 25c., 7 months' credit; 1,500 Orinoco at 22½c.; and 1,500 dry Western at 17c.; each 6 months; and 1,000 dry Southern at 14½c., cash, ₱ lb. The demand for Hides has been good throughout the week, the trade having operated, to some extent, to supply their most pressing wants. The receipts have been quite limited, especially from South American ports. The principal sales have been: 13,300 dry Rio Grande, 24c., 6, 7 and 8 months; 8,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 25c., same terms; 6,500 dry Orinoco, 22½c.; 4,000 dry Texas, 16½c.@17¾c., and 8,600 dry Western, 16½c.@17½c., all 6 months.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

LEATHER—Sole continues in lively request at very firm and rising prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts—Sides	68,900	5,600
Sales—Sides	62,000	7,000
Stock at the close—Sides	105,400	27,800
Stock same time in 1857—Sides	84,000	17,600

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, and prices lean slightly in favor of buyers. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c., ₱ gallon.

IRON—The low prices at which Scotch Pig has been offered, during the week, have occasioned a better inquiry, and most of the available supply in first hands here has been purchased at $23@$23 50, cash, and $24@$25, 6 months' credit, ₱ ton. Holders now claim higher rates, but the demand has fallen off. Other kinds are inactive. 400 tons American Anthracite Pig Iron changed hands in Philadelphia, during the week, at $22 for No. 1, $20 for No. 2, and $19 for No. 3, cash, ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales transpired, to-day, of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 47c. @47½c., cash, ₱ gallon; and 1,500 bbls. common Resin, mostly at $1 42½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm Oils are in pretty good demand, at buoyant prices—55c. for Crude Whale, and $1 25 for Crude Sperm, ₱ gallon. Other varieties are quiet, at about former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after and closes heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 60 for Mess, $19 for Clear, $16 for Prime Mess, and $14 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 8½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c @7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and languid. Sales 500 bbls., poor to prime, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at former rates; sales 175 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$13 75 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$14 75 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $6@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is quiet, at former prices, in this market. In Philadelphia, during the week, some 7,000 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine were disposed of, part before arrival, at a private bargain.

SEEDS—The demand is limited, and prices are somewhat nominal, in this market, for Clover, Flax, and Timothy. 1,000 bushels Western Flax Seed were sold in Philadelphia during the week, at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—All the Curacoa goat skins in the hands of importers, have been purchased during the week, at 62c.@65c. ₱ piece, on 6 months' credit. 12 bales Buenos Ayres brought 49c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent. Deer scarce and quiet.

SOAP—Castile has been purchased to the extent of 800 boxes, within a few days, at 10¾c.@11¾c., for lots to arrive, and 12½c. for lots here, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., Porto Rico at 6¾c @7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6¼c. ₱ lb., with some molasses-sugar on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—10,000 lbs. prime brought 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Most of the Teas offered at auction, to-day, found ready buyers at full prices.

TOBACCO—In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 8, sales were made of 2,400 hhds., at prices somewhat under the following quotations: Factory Lugs, 5¼c.@6c.; Planters' Lugs, 6c.@7c.; Inferior to Common Leaf, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Fair, 8c.@9c.; Fine, 9½c.@10c.; Choice, 10½c.@11½c.; Clarksville do., 11c.@14c. Week's receipts, 4,081 hhds. Exports, 662 hhds.

WHALEBONE—Is held firmly, but is inactive, today.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market exhibits but little animation. The demand is quite moderate. Manufacturers are buying with reserve, and dealers are not disposed to purchase freely. The new clip will soon begin to come in, and buyers anticipate an easier market. In the Wool-growing districts of the interior, there is an apprehension, more or less general, that the demand will be comparatively limited, and that prices will open very low. In Chicago a considerable quantity of fleece Wool was purchased last season at an average of 42½c. ₱ lb., and sent Eastward, where it had to be finally sold at 12c. ₱ lb. under cost. Our Western exchanges calculate that prices will open in the interior this season 8c.@12c. ₱ lb., under the opening currency of last year. These circumstances will tend to check the demand in the markets along the Atlantic sea-board. The sales reported here during the week comprise about 100,000 lbs. domestic within a range of from 26c @38c. for common to full-blood Merino fleece; 40c.@44c. for Saxony fleece; 22c @25c. for No. 1 pulled; 26c.@29c. for superfine pulled; and 22c.@35c. for extra pulled, ₱ lb.; 20,000 lbs. Sandwich Island fleece, unwashed, at private bargains; and 100 bales East India Wool at from 12c, @19c ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. In Philadelphia, during the week, 40 000 lbs. domestic Wool were sold at from 22c.@45c. ₱ lb. Prices partially declined 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore the sales were light, and prices tended downward.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, owing in part, to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@ 7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d @9½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s @25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Grain, 10d.; a brig, to Glasgow, Resin, 3s, Flour 2s. 7½d., Grain 8d., in shipper's bags, and Hhd. Staves 30s.; a ship from Quebec to London, Deals, £4; one from Miramichi to Liverpool, £3 5s.; a brig, from St. John, N. B., to Swansea, £4; a Tern. schooner, 400 tons, from a port in the south of Spain to Boston, Lead, $5 ₱ ton; a brig, 340 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 35c. and Molasses $2 50; a schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,200; one to Demerara, about 60c. ₱ bbl.; one, 1,600 bbls., to St. Kitts, 55c. ₱ bbl.; ship *Victory*, 669 tons, to Valparaiso, Callao and Caldera, a schooner, 3,000 bbls., to Bahia and Rio, and a brig to south side Cuba and back, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS!

Received the latest editions. JULIA KAVANAGH'S great work, "Adele," three vols. in one, large 12mo, 574 pp., $1 25. Two new works from the pen of J. M. MAITLAND: "Sartaroe," a tale of Norway, 12mo. $1 25; and "The Cousins; or, the Captain's Ward," 384 pp., 12mo, $1. "Quaker Soldier," 12mo, $1 25. "Three Beauties," by Mrs. Southworth, 12mo, $1 25. "Magician's Own Book," 12mo, $1. "Spurgeon's Fourth Series of Sermons," 12mo, $1. "Smucker's Life of Kane," 12mo, $1. "The New-York Pulpit," a memorial volume of sermons delivered in the revival of 1858, 12mo, $1. "Pitt-street Lectures," large 12mo, $1. "Hand, but not the Heart;" by T. S. ARTHUR, 12mo, $1. "Incidents in the Great Revival," a book of special interest for the times, 12mo, $1. In Press, "Viola; or, the Triumph of Love and Faith," a work of startling interest, 12mo, illustrated, $1. For sale by EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

A gift with every book, varying in value from 50 cents to $100.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,

HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

1858.—DISTURNELL'S—1858.

NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER for 1858 will appear early this week, and be ready to deliver to subscribers at $1 25. For copies, apply to J. DISTURNELL,
No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S

Rare Plants and Flowers are to be sold at auction, at Irvington, Bridgeport, Conn., on THURSDAY, May 20, being adjourned from Tuesday last, on account of the rain. Catalogues may be had at the American Museum, or from the Postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

FARE REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS BY THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The stages of the Knickerbocker Line, route 8th-av., Bleecker-st., and Broadway, to South Ferry; and the Phenix Line, route 8th-av., 4th-st., Houston st., Broadway, and Maiden-lane to Fulton Ferry, will take passengers, on and after this date, for 5 cents each.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway.
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

Rich black silk Mantillas,
Rich French Lace Manfillas,
Rich Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Summer Cloth Raglans.
Summer Cloth Dusters,
White and Black Barege Circulars,
Mourning Mantillas,
Young Ladies' and Misses' Mantillas.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED STELLA SHAWLS,
and
THE NEW ZEPHYR WOOL SHAWL,
In white, black and every color,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
Imported and manufactured for the new Store.
All extremely moderate in price,

GEORGE BULPIN,
One door south of Canal-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
Without reserve, to effect a clearance.

THE ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. Have hired the store No. 361 Broadway, better known as Bulpin's Paris Mantilla Emporium, for a limited period, to effect, by extraordinary inducements, the entire clearance by private contract of the balance of merchandise of the above bankrupt estate,

COMPRISING
Rich and beautiful Lyons black silks,
Barèges, lawns and other dress goods,
Linens, counterpanes, &c.,
With a general assortment of
Foreign and domestic dry goods.
Also,
From three to four thousand new and beautiful mantillas,
All to be positively sold,
Totally regardless of cost.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

500 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 TO $5!

Broché Border Stellas	$5 to $12
Rich Broché Stellas	15 to 35
Canton Crape Shawls	5 to 75
Long and Square Broché Shawls	6 to 50
Cashmere and Barège Shawls	1 50 to 6

Silk Shawls, Scarfs, &c., in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Barège Flounced Robes	$5 to $18.
Rich Tissue Robes	12 to 14.
Robes à Quille, (new styles,)	6 to 19.
Muslin de Chene Robes	9 to 12.

Also, Plain Barèges, all shades; Figured ditto; Grenadines, Crepe de Paris, Tissues, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings, Drillings, Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
SPRING STOCK—LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETINGS,
Three-ply, Ingrain, Star and Low-Priced Carpetings, Straw Mattings, English and American Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c. Also,
MEDALLION CARPETS AND MOSAIC RUGS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Under-Garments, Gloves, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.
GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
Of approved shapes, in Silk, ce and Combination,
Also, Spring Talmas, Dusters, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH DRESS SILKS,
PLAID and STRIPED, at 50 cents and 60 cents.
ALSO,
STRIPED INDIA SILKS, of superior quality, at 40 cents.
These goods are much under prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Brocatel, Paris Printed Lastings.
Lace Draperies and Curtain Materials, in great variety.
Also, ICH DOUBLE GILT CORNICES,
Cornice, Shade and Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

MOUSSELINE DE CHENE ROBES,
At $7, worth $15.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open, on Monday, May 17:
500 pieces English Tapestry Brussels, at 87½ cents per yard.
300 pieces English Velvet, at $1 25 per yard.
Of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, and others,
NEW PATTERNS IN
5-frame English Brussels,
at $1 10 per yard.
Beautiful patterns in Oil-Cloths, at 50 cents per yard.
Heavy Oil-Cloths, in wide sheets to suit rooms, 75 cents per yard.
Druggets, Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Canton Matting,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.
UNRIVALED DISPLAY.
$200,000—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of the most desirable goods ever imported.
Ladies wishing to avoid the unpleasantness of shopping, will find no difficulty in supplying their wants at the extensive
MOURNING HOUSE, No. 551 BROADWAY.
And at prices which defy competition.
Take Notice!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

POPULAR TRADE
in
EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, May 17,
1,000 Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
at $1 each.
Also,
1,000 Embroidered Collars at 75 cents each,
Purchased at the recent large auction sales.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT RICHMONDS,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Will open, on Monday, the 17th inst., a very large lot of Embroidered Collars, and Sets from auction, well worth attention. Black Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Points and Lace Capes, Basques, Mourning and Illusion goods, in great variety. Our stock of Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Flowers, very choice and got up in our usual style and taste. RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful assortment of French
EMBROIDERIES AND THREAD LACES,
Received per steamer *Persia*,
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS, CAPES,
POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

MOURNING SILKS. MOURNING SILKS.
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
100 pieces BLACK AND WHITE SILK, very desirable, at 50 cents per yard.
Of course, every lady in want of such goods will call and see them.
Take notice!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have reduced the prices of many dress Silks, and now offer excellent qualities, good designs, and choice colors,
At from 75c. to $1 per yard.
Also, real China Silks and Foulards.
No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
Robes of every description.
Rich BLOK SILK, wide width for Mantillas.
Nos. 789 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 17, (unless prevented by the weather,) 20 cases of the latest Paris Novelties in
DRESS GOODS,
just received per steamer *Persia*.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of printed Lawns and Organdies, which they can sell at prices to suit every one.
No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

TOURNURE SKIRTS.
We would call general attention to this graceful fitting Skirt, just in all its proportions, as a skirt ought to be; eleven springs, with steel bustle; considered superior to all others; price, $2; to be found only at RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS,
New materials for traveling dresses.
At LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS',
No. 305 Canal st., 4 doors from Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For gardening, house-cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are invaluable. They are made of various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, AT PRICES
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Rich Plaid and Striped Dress Silks at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. 6d.—1s per yard less than usual prices.
Extra qualities do., elegant designs, 6s., 6s. 6d. and 7s.—a very trifling advance on cost
French Foulard Silk, very beautiful styles 4s.
Superb quality, high lustre Black Silk, 6s—worth $1.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
3,000 Stella Shawls from auction, selling at one-half their value—only $1 25, $1 50, $2.
1,500 Stella Shawls, much superior qualities; broché and gold borders—$3, $3 50, $4 to $5.
MANTILLAS.
An immense assortment of plain Silk, Lace-inserted and Moire Antique Mantillas, made under the personal supervision of the firm, in every desirable style.
A fashionable-shaped, full-trimmed Mantilla for $2 25 and $2 50.
Solid Moire Antique do., rich trimmed, $3. Higher qualities cheap in proportion. A saving of $1 50 to $4 guaranteed on each garment.
DRESS GOODS.
6 cases yard wide French Prints, only 12½c.; cost 20c. to import.
3 cases Muslin De Chene, choice colors, 40c.; selling elsewhere at 45c. and 50c.
Good fast color Lawns 8c.; superior qualities, 9 yards for 8s.
Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Draperies, &c.
H. B CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 87 and 89 Catharine-st.,
Corner of Monroe-st.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
SILK ROBES, 3 Flounces, and Double Jupes.
DRESS SILKS, in the newest styles.
GRENADINE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
BAREGE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
ORGANDY ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
GOODS suitable for Traveling Dresses.
Also,
REAL LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
together with a large and beautiful assortment of every description of
DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable for Mourning.

CHEAP BLEACHED AND BROWN
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Jeans, Denims, Bed Ticking, &c., &c.
ALSO, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towelings, Doilies, and Linen Goods of every kind,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer, this morning,
A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Draperies,
At a very great reduction.
Also, Marseilles, Lancasters and Allendale Quilts,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings,
Damasks, Towelings, Diapers, &c., &c.
All at very low prices.

ROBES A QUILLE, FLOUNCED ROBES,
Chene Silks, Bayadere, Brocade, Moire, Plaid,
And a full assortment of Rich Paris Dress Silks. Also,
CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
500 pcs. Plaid and Chene Silks,
Beautiful Spring Styles, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DOUBLE-SKIRT CHINTZ BAREGE ROBES, $10,
Will be opened THIS MORNIGG,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
And very cheap.

300 BLACK SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $15, worth $30,
will be offered on Monday, May 17.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

WIDE BLACK FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Just received, and sold very cheap, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MAY, JUNE AND JULY
FASHIONS
OF
PARIS AND NEW-YORK
MANTILLAS,
BY
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
(Branch Building,)
Respectfully announces to the ladies of New-York and its vicinity, that he has received, per steamer
ARABIA,
A large assortment of
PARIS MANTILLAS,
The following is a list of the various goods for sale:
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE CIRCULARS,
Several handsome REAL THREAD LACE SCARFS, together with a great variety of Traveling Burnous, of cloth and other desirable materials.
N. B.—This house claims especial attention from strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which there is no deviation, and all articles shown may be relied upon as being what they are represented.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., New-York.

ATTENTION.
No. 140 SIXTH-AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON have removed to their new and spacious store, in the building formerly occupied as the Half Orphan Asylum.
And are offering their magnificent stock,
Consisting in part of
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES,
FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
COLLARS and SETS,
BANDS and FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
At from 20 to 30 per cent. below regular prices.
Special attention is invited to our stock of Fringes and Dress Trimmings, which will be found the largest and best assorted in the City.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Next block above the old stand.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 17,
400 Paris Printed Flounced Organdie Robes, in Rich Chintz Colors,
At $9 the Robe.
Also, Double and Single Jupe, a'Quille Bordered, Torrean, Circulaire, Pyramide, &c., &c.
500 Flounced Organdie Robes,
Printing of GROS ODIER ROMAN & CO.,
At $5 per Robe.
400 Jaconet Robes,
At $3 per Robe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

HOSIERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 17,
500 dozen Men's Gauze Merino Vests, at 75 cents each.
300 dozen Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, at 50 cents each.
600 MEN'S ENGLISH BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, At $2 per dozen.
500 LADIES' ENGLISH WHITE AND BROWN COTTON HOSE, at 25 cents per pair.
600 MEN'S LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
At 25 cents per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.
We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK.
Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.
5,000 French Lace Points and Mantillas just received.
CHARLES STREET & C.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard
At Retail for Cash only.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,
Respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to their
SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
which they are selling at prices
which must command attention.

BANDS, BASQUE MUSLINS, BASQUES, &c.
2,000 Jaconet, Swiss and Mull Bands, from 25c. to 62½c.
100 Marseilles Basques, fringed, at $5.
500 Maltese Collars, from 62½c. to $1 each.
Figured Laces and Basque Muslins, in great variety, all purchased at recent auction sales.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LATEST NOVELTIES.
A. T STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, May 17, a magnificent assortment of the
Mousseline De Soie Robes,
Jupes Bayadere, in the richest chintz colors,
A la Pompadour,
At $8 per Robe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

VAILS, VEILS, VEILS,
FROM AUCTION.
100 Thread Edge, Black Lace Veils, at $2 50 each.
500 Honiton Veils, new styles, from $1 to $2.
Also,
A large assortment of French Veils, from $1 50 to $4.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
THE GREAT SACRIFICE CONTINUES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, from $6 to $10.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH ROBES A QUILLE, at $18, cost $25.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH ROBES A VOLANTE at $12, cost $18.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS at 6s., cost 9s
CHAS. HEARD & CO,

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH FRENCH SILKS, (yard wide) 4s. 6d.
INDIAN TOULARDA, 4s.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, (new styles,) at 1s. per yd.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH BLACK STELLA SHAWLS, at $2 50.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
RICH LACE CURTAINS at $6 per pair.
RICH MUSLIN DRAPERY at 1s per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
ALLENDALE SHEETING, 11x14 wide, at 1s 6d. per yard.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, (yard wide) at 6½ cents.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LOW PRICES.
DOMESTIC GOODS (of every description)
3d PER CENT BELOW ACTUAL COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WHERE THE LADIES LOVE TO GO.
The prettiest fashion now adopted by the ladies is the present universal one of trimming their robes, their dresses, mantillas, &c., with ribbon. Nothing could be more tasty, nothing more graceful. There is an air of purity, of elegance, of finish about habiliments thus embellished that eminently befit the appearance of a beautiful woman; and when the ribbons have been purchased of LICHTENSTEIN, (who may be called the Prince of New-York Ribbondom, for he monopolizes all the most perfect and fashionable ribbons manufactured in France and Germany,) they cannot but inspire admiration, if not a passion infinitely more tender and enthusiastic. LICHTENSTEIN has fairly exhausted the European market, in his anxiety to display a variety and assortment of ribbons for dress and bonnet trimmings wholly surpassing that of any other establishment in the country, and hence if any ribbon cannot be matched at his temple of art, No. 387 Broadway, it may be given up as unmatchable in the world of art! It is at LICHTENSTEIN'S, too, where the ladies all protest that they meet with so much courtesy and attention. Goods incomparably cheap and incomparably beautiful, politeness, suavity, are the characteristics at LICHTENSTEIN'S.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY.
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

A. T STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 17, a splendid assortment of children's and misses'
FLOUNCED ROBES A QUILLE,
at $2 50 per robe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY.
100 black lace mantillas, with flounces of the new shape, for $25 each, warranted worth $35. The designs of these are quite new and very beautiful.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279
Hudson-st, between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DAMAGED GOODS.—CURTAIN DAMASKS, damaged linens, linen damask table cloths, diaper towels, napkins, printed lawns, black mohair lustres, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of sound goods for sale at low cash prices.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

MILLINERY.

MRS. DAVIDSON HAS THE HONOR TO announce that she has removed her millinery establishment to No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway where she has now on exhibition a complete assortment of Paris Summer Millinery of the latest modes. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—LADIES' STRAW Hats and Leghorn Bloomers done up in a fashionable and superior style; also, ladies'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE CONTRABANDIST—TIGHT ROPE—BORRAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE ETON BOY.

BURTON'S THEATRE—A COMICAL COUNTESS—THREE COOKOOS—WANDERING MINSTREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—GISIPPUS—ROSINA MEADOWS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—FORREST OF BONDY—SONS OF MALTA—EMERALD KING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA. Evening—TICKLISH TIMES—THE MAID OF MILAN.

No. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ARAB BROTHERS—MRS GRUNDY—GINGER.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—HAPPY UNCLE TOM—STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

☞ The European mails for the steamer *Ariel* close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of HOE'S TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

If we are to credit a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 13th, which will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES, the Mormon War is ended before it has well begun. It informs us that an express had just arrived from Camp Scott, which point it left on the 10th of April, bringing the news that the Mormons were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains, and that Governor CUMMING had gone to the City by invitation. Should this intelligence prove true, it comes just in season to prevent the necessity of calling out two of the new regiments authorized by Congress, and will relieve the Administration of a heavy responsibility. A doubt, however, is thrown upon its authenticity by a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press.

Congress did not hurry itself on Saturday. Neither House allowed itself to be disturbed by the reflection that the session closes three weeks from to-day. In the Senate, Mr. GWIN, of California, presented a memorial from the Legislature of his State, asking the interposition of our Government in behalf of a citizen of that State—JUAN ESSEY—who was seized by armed Mexicans, and is still held as a captive in Sonora. The memorial was referred. Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution looking to the abrogation of the treaty of 1846 with Hanover. Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the petition of one SHAFNER relative to the Atlantic Telegraph. The session closed with the passage of several bills relating to the District of Columbia. In the House Mr. LATHAM, a delinquent Willet's Point witness, was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he disclaimed all disrespect for the body, whereupon it was greatly mollified, Mr. LATHAM'S opinion being of the utmost consequence, and it being pleasant to find that the House stood well in his regard. We have noticed that witnesses, when under arrest, are apt to be filled with sentiments of the highest respect. Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, made a report on apportioning clerks and messengers of the Departments among the several States and the District of Columbia, so that the loaves and fishes may be divided around as far as they will go. The bill for the relief of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON was then killed, and the House adjourned.

Several new instances of the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers are reported. Capt. FOULKES, of the ship *Tropic Bird*, states that on the 2d inst., while on his passage home from Port au Prince, he was brought to and boarded by the British gun-boat *Jasper*. The *Jasper* fired a gun, when Capt. FOULKES ran up his colors and kept on his course; two other guns were fired, a shot passing over the stern of the *Tropic Bird*. On heaving-to, an officer from the *Jasper* came on board, and explained that that vessel was on the look-out for slavers, and suspected this one. Capt. FOULKES was compelled to show his papers, and the officer then left: threatening, however, to fire into the ship if it filled away before he left, which threat was disregarded and nothing more happened. As to the case of the bark *W. H. Chandler*, Capt. GAGE explains that he was boarded by an officer from the *Styx*, but that the conduct of that personage was not so ungentlemanly as has been reported. Captain RAWLEY, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, reports having been boarded, while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, by a boat from a British vessel, but adds that he experienced no disrespectful treatment other than the fact of the visit of an armed force.

We receive later news from Northern Mexico. Two of the Nicaragua fillibustering leaders, Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. LOCKRIDGE, have turned up in Mexico. The former arrived at Monterey on the 17th ult., but LOCKRIDGE had previously opened a correspondence with Gen. VIDAURRI, offering his services to that officer. Afterwards, however, he is reported to have indulged in defamation of the character of HENNINGSEN, and the overtures of the Colonel were rejected. VIDAURRI'S army was reported in fine condition, awaiting the approach of a force of 3,000 Government troops.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Central Railroad disaster, returned a verdict on Saturday, to the effect that the lives of eight persons were lost by the breaking of the bridge over Saugquoit Creek; that the deaths were "caused by the insecurity of the bridge, the same being decayed and rotten;" and that the Central Railroad Company were guilty of "culpable neglect in not causing this bridge to be properly examined." Additional testimony, taken on Friday, goes to prove the correctness of the verdict. The Assistant Superintendent and the Track Master of the road were among the last witnesses examined, and both admitted the insecurity of the bridge. They declared, however, that they were unaware of the faulty structure before the accident, although it was plain afterwards.

Another railroad catastrophe, similar to that which recently occurred on the New-York Central, though less destructive to human life, occurred on Friday night, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, about twenty-two miles east of Lafayette, Indiana. The Cincinnati Night Express was crossing a bridge at that point, the abutments of which had been undermined by a freshet, when the whole structure gave way just as the engine had crossed, and the train was precipitated into the water. Three persons only—the conductor, the engineer, and the fireman—were killed, and the passengers most wonderfully all escaped without injury.

Ten lives were lost on Wednesday night last by the sinking of the steamer *City of Huntsville* on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee.

A member of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL, has been expelled from his seat for having violently dispossessed the Returning Officer of a parish in his County, of the poll-book, on the day of election, and afterwards mutilating and defacing the records so as to secure his own return to Parliament.

The Submarine Expedition which left Boston for the purpose of raising the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol has returned, unsuccessful. It was found that the ships lying at the bottom of the harbor were so badly worm-eaten and decayed that the attempt to raise them must prove a failure. The expedition was, therefore, abandoned, and the vessels engaged in it were sold to defray expenses.

The mail-robber TUCKERMAN has been conveyed to the Connecticut State Prison to begin his term of 21 years' imprisonment. He is not cast down, but resigns himself to his fate with apparent cheerfulness. He is fastidious in his tastes, and requested the keeper to carpet his cell, but this luxury was denied him.

The Telegraph brings us accounts of violent storms of wind and hail at the West and South. At Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, a violent tornado blew a train of cars off the track of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad, severely injuring several persons. The towns of Lexington and Peoria suffered severely, half the houses being prostrated, and several lives lost. On Friday another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. In one of the houses crushed, a family of five persons were killed. A terrible hail-storm occurred in Chesterfield County, Va., on Saturday evening, which did an immense amount of damage to navigation.

The Utah mail service is performed regularly so far. The second train left St. Joseph on Saturday week, according to contract, with but one passenger,

The new church (R. C.) of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, was consecrated yesterday, with great pomp, by Archbishop HUGHES, who also preached the sermon. At the close of the services it was announced that to all present would be granted a plenary indulgence now, and an indulgence of forty days on each anniversary of the event.

The West Washington Market men held another meeting on Saturday, when the fact that a motion had been made requiring the Mayor to show cause, before Judge DAVIES, to-day, why an injunction should not be issued against him, was started, and the market men were informed that if notices were served upon them they should be handed to the Committee.

The American Woman's Educational Convention met at the residence of Mrs. Professor WEBSTER, No. 14 Lexington-avenue, Saturday. The annual report was read and officers elected.

The week closed, on Saturday, with a very dull market, for Cotton. Flour was less active, though the buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was less abundant and held with increased firmness. Hence, it was not so freely dealt in. A moderate business was transacted in Corn at somewhat lower rates. Provisions were generally in limited request, and prices tended downward. The Grocery trade presented no really new feature. The auction sale of Teas was a spirited and successful one. Freights were quiet, with 775 vessels of all classes in port.

The Question of Search.

Our friend of the *Albion* is quite inclined to *pooh-pooh* the "outrages" of British men-of-war, in arresting, overhauling and examining the papers of American vessels upon the American coast. He questions the accuracy, in sundry points, of the account furnished to the TIMES, reported by Captain STONE, of the *Mobile*. He does not think it credible that musket balls should have been fired through the *Mobile's* rigging,—that the "whizzing" of these bullets should have been heard by anybody,—or that a little girl should have wanted to have come upon deck, and been prevented by her mother. These things stagger the *Albion's* credulity. Fortunately, they are matters of very little consequence. The main fact, which seems to be placed beyond dispute or reasonable doubt, is, that British men-of-war are on our coast, under instructions to arrest and examine American vessels, for the purpose of testing the question of their pretended nationality. Four or five cases have occurred in which this has been done. One vessel upon arriving at Mobile, another at Boston and two at this port, have reported proceedings of this kind;—and in one or two of the cases, the British officer has said, expressly, that they were executing the specific orders of the British Admiralty. This fact merits the *Albion's* notice much better than the details to which it seeks to direct the attention of its readers.

In the absence of information, it is fair to presume that these examinations are made for the purpose of detecting slavers. The British Government has steadily and strenuously maintained that, so long as the display of the American flag was permitted to secure absolute immunity from all further inquiry into the character of the vessel which might carry it, all efforts to put a stop to this inhuman traffic would be fruitless and hopeless. Slavers are not expected to be strictly conscientious craft. Implicit reliance cannot be placed in their integrity. They would have no scruples against running up false signals to screen themselves from capture. And the inevitable result of conceding the position that the flag is always and under all circumstances, to protect the ship and the cargo from examination, would be, that every slaver on the seas would hoist the stars and stripes the moment she was in danger, and thus convert the American flag into the absolute protector of the slave-trade. Beyond all question, there is great force in this reasoning, and our Government has never been able to answer or refute it. What is equally true and still more to be regretted, it has never suggested any adequate substitute for the mode which Great Britain has proposed for determining the right of vessels to carry the American flag. On the contrary, our Government, as recently as on the 10th of last month, has expressly *declined* "to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African slave trade," for the purpose of preventing it. Such a reply as this to the suggestions of Great Britain is calculated to destroy all confidence in the sincerity of our pretended hostility to this traffic. And we have no hesitation in declaring our own conviction that, if our Government were sincere in this matter, it could easily devise some regular and systematic method of co-operating with other Christian powers in the accomplishment of this object. As matters stand now, we virtually refuse to do anything effectual ourselves, or permit other nations to take any practical measures for the detection and arrest of slavers. The position of our Government is not creditable to the national character, nor conducive to the public interests.

In the last correspondence between the two countries on this subject, however, the ground taken by our Government concerning the right of search, was very distinctly defined, and it renders inevitable a conflict of pretensions if the recent action of the British vessels is to be continued and sustained. In his letter of April 10, 1858, to Lord NAPIER, General CASS said:

"To permit a foreign officer to board the vessel of another power, to assume command in her, to call for and examine her papers, to pass judgment upon her character, to decide the broad inquiry whether she is navigated according to law, and to send her in at pleasure for trial, *cannot be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishonor.* The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force in time of peace."

Whatever may be said of the tenableness or reasonableness of this position, it is very broadly and distinctly laid down. We are not prepared to contend for its entire justice and validity. We think that with proper dispositions on both sides, an arrangement might be made for an international Police of the Seas which would protect our flag from dishonor, and our commerce from any injurious or offensive molestation. If our Government really and heartily desired the entire suppression of the Slave-trade, and was prepared to assume its proper share of the labor and responsibility of this object, such a plan could very easily be agreed upon and carried into execution without wounding the pride or injuring the *prestige* of any independent power. But until the two countries enter into such an arrangement it cannot be carried into effect. So long as we deny the right, and declare that we will not permit its exercise, Great Britain must not attempt it unless she is ready to enforce her claim by war. Upon this point there is no room for doubt, and quite as little for hesitation. Under such circumstances the exercise of the right claimed on the one side and denied on the other, becomes as insulting as it is injurious. No independent nation could submit to it for a moment without injury and dishonor.

We have no doubt that American vessels of war will be immediately ordered to the Gulf, with instructions to prevent such visitations at all hazards; and that the proceedings already had will be made the subject of reclamation upon the British Government.

Law for Railroads.

It is commonly supposed that the public has a tolerably effectual guarantee against the culpable carelessness of railroad companies, in the power of suing them for damages for injuries sustained—and so a simple and clear statement of the law on the subject would certainly warrant any one in believing. But how very far from the truth any such supposition is, those only know who have had the misfortune to be plaintiffs in a cause in which a railroad company is defendant. To the corporation, a lawsuit, or a dozen lawsuits, is a small matter. It has standing counsel, who is probably paid by the year, or whose fees, inasmuch as they come out of the pockets of the stockholders, are no great burden upon anybody in particular. It has almost all the evidence in every case of accident in its own hands, or under its influence; for the manner in which any accident occurs, or the causes which lead to it, are known to nobody so well as to its own *protegés* or *employés* along the road. In short, a lawsuit is not half so serious a matter to it as the running of an extra train once a day. The trouble and expense are all provided for and undergone by people whose business it is to attend to that sort of thing; and, as to anxiety—which to private individuals is the great sting of litigation—who ever heard of a corporation feeling anxious?

Its powers of resistance, supposing the law was all it ought to be, are prodigious: but they are increased tenfold by the delay and chicane which seem inseparable from our procedure. The unfortunate man to whom a jury awards a few hundred dollars, by way of compensation for a broken leg, or ruined health, fondly imagines when he hears the verdict, that his troubles are over. He is never more mistaken. If the Company are not satisfied with it, if it is more than they think he is entitled to, or if they think him entitled to nothing at all, there is a simple plan for evading payment, which their legal adviser can always resort to. No trial ever occurs in our Courts in which the counsel does not raise points enough, and make exceptions enough to furnish him with an excuse for asking for a new trial. If the General Term refuses it, which the exceedingly slovenly, slipshod way in which jury cases are tried rarely allows it to do upon calm consideration, there remains a resort to the Court of Appeals. Upon the calendar of this Court there are somewhere about four hundred causes, and one that is put at the foot of the list has a chance, if all goes well, of being heard in two years afterwards, and if all does not go well—which is very likely—in six or seven years. True, during the last session of the Legislature, power was given to the Court to award ten per cent damages upon the amount recovered, in case, in its opinion, the appeal was unreasonably made, or for purposes of delay only; but what does a railroad care about ten per cent. damages on the value of broken ribs, or a crushed skull. It is a very trifling addition to the original paltry sum.

Now, how many of the surviving victims of such an atrocity as that which occurred on the Central Railroad the other day, or how many of the relatives of the deceased, can go through this legal ordeal, this long agony of hope deferred, or resources wasted, without suffering almost as much in body, pocket and mind, as if the Company were again allowed to crush them under a rotten bridge? The mass of travelers by train are not rich, and are very busy, or are changing their residences, and, besides, at a distance from the scene of the accident, and are unused to litigation. A lawsuit is for them but another species of torture, often worse than the first, and its results mostly as unsatisfactory. To tell a man some hundreds of miles from home, who has been flung at the rate of forty miles an hour against the pier of a bridge, or crushed up like an opera-hat, his cheek stove in, or a hole drilled in his skull, that he has his remedy by commencing an action against the Company, in which he may get judgment in two years, is so ludicrous as to border closely on the sublime.

We admit that, perhaps, in a majority of cases, the Company settles matters of this sort by peaceable compromise; that is, it finds out the lowest sum the battered, bruised, pounded, crushed mass of humanity, which it has fished up from the bottom of a creek, will take to have done with the matter, and get some rest for its shattered nerves, and then pays it. But this is no punishment, and, therefore, no preventive. This fine falls, ultimately on the stockholders, who have had no more to do with the accident than the man in the moon, and the real culprits, the Company's servants, go unscathed. We want some such change in the law as will afford a ready means of converting the collective responsibility of directors and employes into an individual one, and of making every man connected with the road feel assured that when an accident occurs through defects in machinery or materials, he shall suffer for it in person. It would be grossly unfair to make all suffer for the carelessness of one, but certainly for such patent facts as the state of the road and the rolling stock, each individual who either was acquainted with it, or ought to have been acquainted with it, should be held responsible, and made to atone for accidents brought on by defects culpably neglected.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN CHINA.—An American Missionary in China, writing from Macao to a friend in Brooklyn, says:

"Soon after my arrival in China I saw a copy of the *American Antartic Exploring Expedition*, which was presented by the United States Government to the Emperor of China, or at least sent to him. It was found by a merchant in a bookstall in Canton. A Chinaman offered to sell one of our Missionaries a copy of *Audubon's Birds of America*, which proved to be the identical volume that Mr. CUSHING had presented to the Emperor when he made the treaty of Wanghia. The Canton officials probably sold these books and put the money into their own pockets, or sent word to the Emperor that the Americans had brought a small amount of tribute which would be credited to the Imperial Treasury."

This is sufficient to show the utter folly of sending presents to the Emperor of China, unless they can be delivered in person to him. The Chinese are in most things the very reverse of ourselves; but, in the not unimportant matter of official corruption, there does not appear to be any very marked difference between an office-holder in Canton and an office-holder in New-York.

Confidence in Corporations.

For a people who pride themselves upon a remarkably full development of their eye-teeth, our confidence in corporations is wonderful. If an individual asks us to trust him, we are sharp enough as a general rule, and can smell even a small rat at any reasonable distance. But when it comes to dealing with corporations the case is entirely changed. Then we instantly become tractable beyond expression. It makes no difference whether the soulless body which solicits us be a bank, an insurance company or a railroad; we place ourselves at its service without hesitation or reserve. Our lives and even our pockets are put at once in its power. We receive as money the paper of banks of whose soundness we know nothing, and which investigation would prove to have no soundness whatever. We insure our dwellings, our stores, and our lives in the same trusting spirit. With equal blindness we invest our money in stocks. In fact, we seem to believe that although men singly may be dishonest, they will necessarily be upright and unselfish when associated together under a charter.

But perhaps the most remarkable exemplification of our confiding disposition is the careless trust we repose in the safety of railroads. It is enough for us to see a train of cars with the steam up. We never inquire what is the condition of the road, or the character of the men who manage it. Our baggage is checked, our tickets purchased, and with our wives and children we rush in to secure seats. On we go over broken rails, rotten bridges, falling embankments and a variety of death-traps, of which, happily for our peace of mind, we remain in profound ignorance. Perchance we escape without loss of life or limb; and if so, are encouraged to repeat the experiment. The railroad company, which knows so much better than we the greatness of our luck, also takes courage. It resolves to shun awhile longer the expense of repairing its structures. The next dividend must not be diminished; and after all there is no certainty that anybody will be killed for a long time to come.

Whoever wishes to gain a correct impression of railroad hazards, should converse with Conductors and Engineers. But it is nearly useless to warn the traveling community. They will continue, as heretofore, to put implicit reliance in public conveyances, precisely in the spirit of sagacious wisdom which actuated the Hibernian, who refused his turn at pumping on the ground that being only a passenger the responsibility of saving the ship was no concern of his.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN OUR LAKE PORTS AND EUROPE.—It was stated a few days since that the brig *Black Hawk*, Capt. TAYLOR, was to sail from Detroit for Liverpool direct, on Saturday evening, with staves and lumber. Other vessels in the same trade, it is said, are to follow.

That a vessel should clear for a European port from one of our Western towns, is an interesting, but not an unprecedented, occurrence. Within the last three or four years several brigs and schooners have thus sailed from Chicago, fully demonstrating the practicability of direct trade with the Old World The important question in the case is, however, as to the profitableness of such shipments. We have seen it stated recently, in Western journals, that the experiment was, in this essential respect, unsatisfactory, and that so far as Chicago was concerned, it had, therefore, been abandoned.

Vessels from the upper lakes, in order to reach the ocean, must pass through the Welland Canal and the canals between Prescott and Montreal. The depth of water in the canals last mentioned and in the Lake St. Peter is only *nine* feet. Consequently, no vessel whose draught exceeds that figure can engage in the "direct trade." This fact alone would seem to determine the whole question adversely to the enterprise.

When the enlarged Erie Canal shall be completed, its depth of water will be seven feet—only two feet less than the draught of the vessels loading at Detroit for Liverpool. The superior security of canal and Hudson River navigation will enable canal-boats to carry loads as great as those of vessels passing through the St. Lawrence. Consequently, the "direct trade from Chicago to Liverpool" will be profitably exchanged for direct shipments to New-York. Vessels of 400 tons will load at Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit, and reach this City without breaking bulk. The idea of using lake and canal craft for ocean navigation may do well enough to talk about, or for an occasional experiment, but can never be found advantageous in practice.

BONNER IN TROUBLE!—BONNER, *the* advertiser, is in trouble. He has aroused the wrath of New-Jersey. He advertised last Thursday that his *Ledger* would be for sale at daylight "in the United States, *New-Jersey* and the Sandwich Islands"—whereupon the Trenton *True American* calls attention to the "slur cast upon the State of New-Jersey in connecting it with the Sandwich Islands *apart* from the United States,"—and it thus appeals to the patriotism of Jerseymen:

"If our people are true to themselves, if they really partake of the spirit of citizens of the United States, and desire to be considered members of the Confederation, the New-York *Ledger* should be excluded from their domiciles, and the agent who offers it for sale within the State should lose the support of every true Jerseyman. It may do for the Sandwich Islands and that sink of iniquity, the City of New-York, but we believe the moral and virtuous people of New-Jersey would do well not to permit it to come within the limits of their family circles. There is a vast number of foreign periodicals far more worthy of support than the New-York *Ledger*.

BONNER, we understand, will establish a cannon foundry immediately. He intends to be prepared for all contingencies.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The *Independent*, the only one of the religious papers of last week which reported the final action of the Tract Society, considers the action taken by that body as retrograde, and appeals to the Churches not to receive its secretaries and agents, and to pastors not to admit them to their pulpits. It advises the "true friends of the Society" to give no money while this action stands, but to discharge their duty of protest and discussion at every opportunity. At the Congregational collation, on Thursday night, the two points most prominently presented by the speakers, and most applauded by the audience, were the wonderful *unity* which prevails among Christians of all sects and from all sections, and the anti-Christian conduct of the majority of the Tract Society, in which all denominations are represented.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—There is a difference of opinion in Brooklyn upon the question of making the new Aqueduct a covered conduit all the way, or leaving about eight miles of it an open canal. A correspondent, in another column, gives some strong reasons in favor of the former course. The same question arose in regard to the Croton Aqueduct. The original plan proposed an open canal, but this was soon abandoned. Our Brooklyn friends will do well to make their Aqueduct as nearly perfect as possible: a difference of a few hundred thousand dollars in the cost of so magnificent a structure is a matter of small consequence in comparison with considerations of solidity, permanence and public health.

Amusements.

Mrs. HOEY'S benefit, on Saturday night, was an event of which she may justly be proud, the recollection of which will, we trust, abide with her in Europe, and direct her footsteps homeward with gladness. Wallack's Theatre was filled with an audience composed of the most fashionable and refined classes of the City, and the two dramatic pieces were listened to with unflagging interest to the end. A very attractive concert was another feature of the entertainment, and an exceedingly interesting one. It certainly shows the high esteem in which this lady is held, that artists like D'ANGRI, FORMES, Miss MILNER, Mr. H. C. COOPER, Mr. MORGAN and Mr. PERRING volunteer their services to give *eclat* to her benefit. Nor must we forget the dance of all nations, executed with great ability by Miss GALE. The performance of these artists was admirable, and provoked numerous encores. Herr FORMES in particular being called upon to sing the "Bay of Biscay." We have seldom listened to a finer concert. After the comedy Mr. STUART made his appearance and delivered a speech, full of graceful compliments, and then introduced the lady herself, who was overwhelmed with applause and bouquets. The festivities did not end here, for later in the evening Mrs. HOEY received the compliment of a serenade at her house in Twenty-third-street.

RONCONI'S last appearance, on Saturday afternoon, attracted a fine house, and MUSARD, at the Academy, was even more fortunate. For the present we have no announcement concerning the future of these artists. Somebody ought to serve an injunction on the Cunard Company to restrain them from taking away RONCONI.

LAURA KEENE'S campaign came to an end on Saturday night, and the fair manageress, with her talented company, has gone to Philadelphia. By way of a return visit, we have Mrs. BOWERS' Philadelphia company on a visit here; the "Lady of Lyons" is played to-night.

At Burton's Theatre, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS enters on the second week of his engagement; at NIBLO'S the Ravels continue their performance, the pantomime of "Boreas" being revived to-night. At WALLACK'S, the two successful comedies, "Americans in Paris" and the "Frozen Lake," will be repeated to-night. At Purdy's theatre Mr. BLANCHARD and his truly wonderful dogs are still the attraction. At the Bowery the tragedy of "Gisippus" will be revived to-night; also the favorite drama of "Rosina Meadows." At Barnum's the drama of "Clari, or the Maid of Milan" and "Ticklish Times," with Miss SUSAN DENIN as the leading lady.

And for Ethiopian Minstrelsy, and an entertainment of a comic character, Wood's Minstrels, Peel's Campbells, and Bryant's, offer excellent programmes.

MADAME LA GRANGE.—This estimable lady and admirable prima donna, has positively signed a contract for Rio Janeiro. The terms are in the highest degree flattering to the prima donna—guaranteeing, as they do, an income of about one hundred thousand dollars a year.

OPERATIC RUMOR.—There is a rumor that Mr. BARNUM is engaged in getting up a new operatic speculation on a large scale. It contemplates the importation of LUMLEY or GYE'S entire opera company, for the performance of a settled series of operas. A certain number of subscribers are needed, and we are informed that upwards of two hundred have already signified their willingness to aid the enterprise. Terms $5 a night for twenty-four performances. This is a big price.

Sooner or later the opera company of the leading London house will undoubtedly include New-York in its regular circuit, but if the manager hopes to get five dollars admission, he is grievously mistaken. For an entertainment which is largely patronized by the masses, it is altogether a preposterous demand. Besides, it is not in the power of any European manager to bring us a much better company than we can form, or have at various times formed here, and to ask five dollars where the highest price heretofore has been but two is ridiculous. If the public would but consent to pay the manager of the Academy of Music an extra dollar for their seats, he would soon supply them with a better company than any that can be imported as a speculation. By-the-way, it is a little curious that we do not hear Mr. ULLMAN'S name mentioned in connection with this undertaking. He was the first to propose the scheme.

THE BOARD OF MUSIC TRADE.—The fourth annual meeting of the Board of Music Trade is appointed to be held at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2. One of the labors of the Board will be to prepare a complete and correct Trade List of Books, which is much wanted. Mr. OLIVER DITSON, the extensive publisher of Boston, is the President.

Consecration of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The new Catholic edifice in Fourteenth-street, known as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was solemnly consecrated yesterday by Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by Bishop BARRY of Savannah, Bishop LOUGHLIN of Brooklyn, Very Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General of New-York; Rev. Mr. RYAN, the pastor of the new church, and a large representation of the priesthood of this and the neighboring cities. Among these were the Venerable Archdeacon McCARRON and Rev. Mr. BOYCE of St. Mary's, Rev. JOHN KELLY of Jersey City, Rev. Mr. QUINN of St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. FARRELL of St. Joseph's, Rev. Mr. McALEER of St. Columba's, Rev. Mr. PRESTON of the Cathedral, Rev. Mr. CURRAN of St. Andrew's, Rev. Mr. DONNELLY of Yorkville, Rev. Messrs. HEUDON, DRISCOLL, WELSH, McCLELLAN, McCARTHY, and others.

The Rev. Mr. McNEHENNY officiated as master of the ceremonies.

This event was regarded as one of unusual interest. The consecration of a church is comparatively of rare occurrence in this country. The entire Archdiocese of New-York does not contain, probably, over six consecrated churches. The entire City of New-York, certainly, until now, contained but one, viz., the German Catholic Church, (the Redemptorists',) in Third-street. The reason of this is obvious. By the rite of consecration a church is set apart exclusively and for ever for religious uses. It can never be "degraded." But, in all the large growing cities, and, indeed, all over the country, the centres of religious and social influence are so changeful, because of the constant influx and increase of population, that the churches must adapt themselves to these variations, or be content to become useless. Hence, we find that in the case of the erection of a new church, the usual ceremony is that of simple dedication, which does not preclude the alienation or sale of the church property for purposes purely secular. In the present instance, however, it was deemed appropriate on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to perform the ceremony of solemn consecration, inasmuch as the structure was erected as a memorial of a particular event, to wit, the promulgation by the Pope of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. This intention was announced by the Archbishop in the first sermon he delivered after his return some two years ago, from the "Eternal City." It was during his last sojourn there that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was for the first time solemnly declared to be an article of Catholic faith; and as a lasting commemoration thereof—as if to realize the words of the Latin lyrist:

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,

he announced it to be his resolve to erect and consecrate a church with the specific purpose of perpetuating the publication of that definition.

This consecration, as we have said, occurred yesterday. The rite is a most impressive one, and full of symbolisms. The mere ritual directions for it would make a moderate volume. In the old French *Pontificale Romanum*, now before us, which was revised by authority of URBAN VIII., and printed at Paris in 1666, it occupies seventy closely printed pages. The performance of the ceremony is, consequently, so protracted as to be laborious. It was commenced yesterday morning at six o'clock, and was not concluded until three in the afternoon. The mass was celebrated by Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, with Very Rev. Mr. STARRS as Deacon, Rev. Messrs. DONNELLY and BOYCE as Sub Deacons, and Rev. F. TIERNEY as Master of the Ceremonies. The choir was aided by a full band of stringed instruments, under the direction of Mr. SCHMITZ, the organist. The music was a mass by MABDANICI, and was magnificently rendered. Madame CHOMA sang the solo at the Offertory, and Miss M. SCHMITZ the solo at the Elevation. The latter had a French horn accompaniment, and both would have been enthusiastically encored in an opera. The sermon was preached by Archbishop HUGHES, the consecrating prelate, from the 83d psalm of David, v. 15, "How lovely are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" &c. His discourse was mainly explanatory of the principal features of the ceremony and of the character of the doctrine itself. It was heard with profound interest. At the close of the mass, Very Rev. Father STARRS, the Vicar-General, announced, on behalf of the Archbishop, that he had granted a plenary indulgence to all who were present at the consecration, and an indulgence of forty days on each recurrence of its anniversary. Thus closed the services.

Quarantine Affairs—Custom-House Arrest of Captain Judkins.

The arrest of Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, on the complaint of the Revenue Inspectors, alleging that the Captain, in carrying out the orders of the Health Officer, obstructed them in the lawful discharge of their duties, is likely to engage the serious attention of the City Government, as well as that of the Custom-House Department. Mr. CUNARD, feeling chagrined that the commander of one of his vessels should be arrested for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, has appealed to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, stating the facts in the case, for the purpose of eliciting the Mayor's views as to the propriety of the health restrictions which were imposed upon Captain JUDKINS, and the *Persia*, and also as to whether the Captain, in heeding those restrictions, was doing otherwise than required by the Health Laws of the port. The Mayor sent the communication received from Mr. CUNARD to the Health Officer to ascertain whether he coincided with Mr. CUNARD'S understanding of the facts. The Health Officer returned a statement confirming the version of Mr. CUNARD, and Mayor TIEMANN has given his opinion that Captain JUDKINS has committed no wrong in complying with the Health Laws, notwithstanding the temporary inconvenience suffered by the Custom-House Inspectors. Mr. CUNARD, it is said, intends to present all the facts in the case of the *Persia* and Capt. JUDKINS to the Secretary of the Treasury, not so much with reference to the present difficulty, as to avoid a repetition of similar annoyances in future. Capt. JUDKINS having given bail to answer any charges brought against him, the matter will rest until the next sitting of the Grand Jury. With the opinion of Mayor TIEMANN before them, (who is the President of the Board of Health,) that Capt. JUDKINS has committed no act which makes him amenable to the laws of this State, or of the General Government, there is little fear of an indictment against him.

The Persia and the Custom-House.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
BOARDING OFFICE, Quarantine, May 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire you to correct so much of the statement published in your paper of this morning under the title of "Quarantine Affairs," as charges me with using profane language in my conversation with Captain JUDKINS, of the steamer *Persia*. I did no such thing.

The whole statement as published was evidently written by a person interested in giving the public a false impression of the actual occurrences on the arrival of the steamer *Persia*, and to create a prejudice against the officers of the Customs. Of this, personally, I do not complain, as I am assured by my superiors that the question whether Custom-House officers in the legimate discharge of their duty may be obstructed and imprisoned by the orders either of a health officer or of a captain, will be determined in a legal manner.

I would add that while I was detained on board the steamer, several persons, among others Mr. CUNARD, were permitted by the Captain to come on board and to leave the vessel. I suggest that Captain JUDKINS' expression to me that he "did not care a G—d d—n for the revenue flag or revenue officers," furnishes a reason why extra pains were taken to insult and annoy me.

Respectfully, &c.,
WM. C. DENYSE, Inspector.

City Items.

The Mercantile Library Association, at its last annual meeting, determined, by way of testing the public sentiment of its membership, to have a vote taken at the coming election-day, (the 18th inst.,) on the proposition to increase the annual fee from $2 to $3. This vote will be simply informal. The question is to be decided formally at the adjourned annual meeting on the 27th inst. Neither of the tickets in the field wishes to be committed to the increase.

The women who are soberly and earnestly seeking to obtain only their *fair rights*, are a good deal indignant at the Free Lovers who suddenly attempted to insert the Free Love plant in their platform at the Convention last week. They complain that just after they had secured the countenance and services of Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BRADY, ELI THAYER, &c., it was particularly ungracious to ring in this new, foreign and disgusting feature.

Laborers on the streets have received no pay since the 1st of last January. In consequence of having been kept out of their pay, a large number have been obliged to sell their bills at a heavy discount, sometimes making a reduction of thirty-three and even fifty per cent. The subject has been referred to a Committee, who have been instructed to ascertain the parties who have taken this method of robbing the poor, and enriching themselves at the expense of the City.

The case of A. RANNEY, who was arrested for a supposed infringement of the lottery laws of the State, by conducting a Gift-Book Enterprise, was discharged on the 13th inst. by the Grand Jury. Upon examination they found that the charge could not be sustained.

It is not true that Col. CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor, is to take the new hotel in the city of Washington. But JAMES STETSON, the brother, and the present assistant at the Astor, will be the proprietor of the new house at the capital.

An eminent lawyer, who has given much attention to the subject of the Police of the City, estimates the number of dead bodies taken annually from the waters surrounding New-York to be four hundred.

In the New-York Hospital on Saturday there were 222 patients remaining; the deaths during the week were three.

SENSIBLE.—The Knickerbocker Omnibuses have reduced their rate of rides from six to five cents.

There were 404 deaths in the City last week. Of these 15 were fatal cases of small-pox.

The Sunday *Atlas*, has raised its price from 3 cents to 4 cents a copy.

MEETING AT WASHINGTON MARKET.—The occupants of West Washington Market held a meeting on the market-ground, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, Mr. L. BOGERT in the Chair. The minutes of a former meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BOGERT stated that a motion had been made before Judge SUTHERLAND, to be heard before Judge DAVIES this day, to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Mayor, in the matter of the Washington Market, and for the appointment of a receiver. It gave the speaker great pleasure to say that four of the most distinguished counsel in the City were engaged by the Mayor in support of the City. The matter of an injunction would be heard, and then perhaps it would be necessary to hold another meeting. Mr. BUSHARD had informed the speaker that if notice were served on any of the occupants of the Market, all that was necessary was to indorse it with the name of the party on whom it was served, and also, the hour of service, and hand the document over to one of the Executive Committee

British Cruisers and American Ships.

CASE OF THE AMERICAN BARK W. H. CHANDLER.

Among the vessels which were boarded by the British naval officer at Sagua La Grand, Cuba, on the 1st inst., were the bark *W. H. Chandler*, Capt. GAGE, of this port, and the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, Capt. RAWLEY, of St. Georges, Me. The former arrived here on Friday, and the latter on Saturday last. Capt. GAGE has made a statement, under his own signature, of all the material facts of the visit to his vessel. This statement is as follows:

SAGUA LA GRANDE, }
Sunday, May 2—6¼ P. M. }

I was boarded by a boat commanded by an officer dressed in the English naval uniform.

He came on deck without asking permission, walked into my cabin, and proceeded to ask questions—such as the vessel's name, where she belonged, where she was bound to, what was her cargo, and a great many others.

I asked him his object in doing this, and he replied that he was going home and wanted to make a report of all the vessels at that place. The boat was manned by some twelve or fifteen men, and had arms in it.

He went on board of all the American vessels except two that were lying in port, and one Spanish bark. He even went down into some of the vessels' holds.

The boat had no colors flying, but as she approached a vessel's side he would show the English flag, and then it would be put in the bottom of the boat again.

After he had asked me the questions, he wanted my ship's papers. I told him that they were deposited at the Consul's. Then he wanted to see my clearance from New-York, which I showed. He examined it, and said that it was not legal, as there was no naval officer's signature to it. I showed him to the contrary, and he went away.

It was proved after that the boat belonged to the English war-steamer *Styx*.

The Captain of the Port of Sagua La Grande took an account of all the proceedings, and had them signed by the captains of vessels that were boarded, and he declared he would put a stop to such actions, as they have no right to board vessels lying in Spanish ports.

ALBERT GAGE,
Master of bark *W. H. Chandler*.

Captain GAGE also sends us the following:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the extended account as published in Saturday's *Herald*, touching my being boarded by an English officer in the harbor of Sagua La Grande there are so many inaccuracies and overstatements of what transpired that I am obliged, in justice to myself and others, to request that the public will not hold me responsible for anything beyond what was published over my own signature. My vessel was not searched, and the language and bearing of the English officer were those of a gentleman; and I made no complaint, except that he asked a good many questions which I thought he had no right to, after seeing that my vessel was a regular trader, and loaded with the products of the country. I did not smell his breath, as stated; he asked me for a glass of water, and, as is usual, I invited him to take a glass of gin, which he did not refuse. He used no profane or other language unbecoming an officer. ALLEN A. GAGE.

Captain GAGE further stated to our reporter that there was nothing in the conduct of the British officer either in language or behavior unbecoming a gentleman; he was neither drunk nor profane, and after satisfying himself that the bark was an honest trader, went about his business, exchanging the usual civilities as he left. Captain GAGE confessed to a little vexation at the number and variety of questions put to him, when it was so clear that he was engaged in a legitimate commerce, and asked the officer his object in making the inquiries. He replied that he wished to report to his Government the number and description of all the vessels in that part of Cuba.

Captain GAGE recognizes the right of any man-of-war to board and examine suspected vessels so far as is necessary to ascertain their true character; and so far as he is concerned he would make no objection when the act is performed in such a manner as to give assurance of the good intentions of the party making the examination.

CASE OF AMERICAN BRIG MARTHA GILCHRIST.

Captain RAWLEY, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, was also lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, and was loaded with sugar and molasses, bound to New-York. It was sunset when the boat from the British steamer came alongside; no flag was displayed to indicate the character of the boat, but he had observed the barge pulling about among the shipping. On reaching the deck of the brig, he addressed to Capt. RAWLEY the usual questions as to the name, destination, ownership and consignees of the vessel, to which the Captain civilly replied. He also asked to see her papers, but he was told they were ashore at the Consul's office. He did not attempt to enter the cabin, (the Captain had his wife and family on board,) nor to search the vessel. The the men from the boat lighted their pipes at the galley, and were very sociable with the brig's crew. The language of the officer was civil, and his manner respectful; he answered several questions from Captain RAWLEY, among others as to whether he came from a sailing vessel or a steamer, to which he replied, "A steamer." On leaving, he asked the course to steer to go out of the leeward passage. The Captain gave him the required directions, and the officer departed, bidding him good night. Captain RAWLEY also believes in the right of armed vessels of any nation to make all necessary inspection of vessels which they may suspect of being engaged in the slave-trade or other unlawful traffic. It is the universal custom for vessels to display their national colors when a man-of-war of any nation makes her appearance.

CASE OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "TROPIC BIRD."

The Philadelphia *North American* of Saturday has the following report of another case:

The letter we give below, has been handed us by the captain of the *Tropic Bird*, and is undoubtedly a candid statement of the facts in the case of the recent detention of that ship:

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the late outrage committed on our flag by a British cruiser. The *Tropic Bird*, under my command, on the 2d inst., on her passage home from Port au Prince, when six miles from Inagua, was brought to and boarded by the British gunboat *Jasper*. The *Jasper*, on nearing the *Tropic Bird*, fired a gun, when I ran up my colors and kept on my course; she then finding that we were passing her, fired a shot across our stern, and while I was in stays fired another. I then move to and an officer from the *Jasper* came on board. I asked him by what right he stopped an American ship on the high seas? He said that they been apprised of several vessels being expected with slaves and that they took us for one. He then asked me to see my papers, to which demand, after remonstrating, I submitted. He then turned towards his boat and I ordered the ship to fill away; at that order the officer told me that I should be fired into if I proceeded before he left the ship, which threat I disregarded. The *Tropic Bird*, so far from having the appearance of a slaver, was deeply laden with coffee and logwood, and being short-handed was beating up to Inagua under easy sail. At the time the *Jasper* fired the two shotted guns she was not more than four hundred yards distant, and there being on board 18 passengers in all, eleven of whom were women and children, they could be plainly seen without a glass. The Crooked Island passage being the one most used by American vessels bound home from Hayti, Jamaica, and parts of the Spanish main, will subject our commerce to a great deal of detention. I would, therefore, ask you to give the American shipmasters advice as to what course they should pursue, and how far they are justified in resisting a parallel case.

Yours very truly, C. FOULKES.
Thursday, May 13, 1858.

Indignation Meeting of Shipowners and Shipmasters at Delmonico's.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED AT THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

An informal meeting of shipowners, shipmasters and others, was held on Saturday afternoon at Delmonico's, when, after an interchange of views upon the subject of the recent outrages of the British West India squadron upon American vessels, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, as embodying the sentiment of those present:

Resolved, That the late measures of insolent search of American merchantmen instituted by British naval officers in the West Indies, is an outrage upon our rights—injurious to our commerce—and insulting in the extreme to our National honor.

Resolved, That the navigators of this meeting assert that their experience in foreign waters has proved that the American Navy has ever afforded to American seamen but little or no protection.

Resolved, That Congress should require and assist the Administration to enforce retribution for every high-handed wrong, so as to render the American name a terror throughout the world.

Resolved, That "our flag covers the cargo," whether that cargo consists of niggers or nothing—and that "freedom from search" is an American's inalienable right at sea,—as much so as freedom from the intrusion of foreign police in our domicils on shore.

Resolved, That a meeting of ship owners, ship masters, sailors and other citizens be called on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to force Congress to take such action as shall preserve inviolate from British jealousy and annoyance so much of our Republic as is afloat on the high seas.

A Committee was appointed to get up the demonstration on Tuesday.

LYNCH LAW AMONG THE MISSISIPPI RIVER PIRATES.—The nest of river pirates discovered by the citizens of McGregor, Iowa, have been completely broken up. We published, some days ago, an account of the arrest of a part of the gang. The citizens have since formed a Vigilance Committee, which is rooting out the remains of the party, recovering stolen property, and applying the rope to the necks of the captives, as a "peacemaker," their suggestive title for this performance.

The Central Railroad Disaster—Verdict Censuring the Company.

Additional testimony was taken before the Coroner's inquest at Utica, on Friday. W. A. EVARTS, track-master on the road, denies that the witness CRANDALL showed him rotten chips from the bridge timbers, but arrives at the conclsion, since the breakage, that the bridge was *not* safe. He swears positively, however, to the following, an important admission:

I frequently bore timbers to test their soundness; can judge sometimes by striking with a hammer; the timber was green when put in; I think I can distinguish white elm from bastard, when it is green; am certain that this was white elm, grown on low land.

The witness was here shown some pieces of timber taken by the Jury from the broken bridge.

Question—What kind of timber do you call that?

Answer—White lowland elm.

Cross-examined—It does not require much skill to detect lowland from upland elm, or from water elm; water elm is never used on the road; lowland elm generally begins to rot in the centre; the outside retains its strength while the inside decays

Major Zenas Priest, sworn, and testified—I reside at Little Falls; am Assistant-Superintendent on the New-York Central; was on the Utica accommodation going West on the morning of the 11th; was sitting on the rear seat of the only passenger-coach; we had eight or nine freight cars; I had risen to watch the wood-train that had gone on before; saw it was some distance ahead, and sat down again, when I was thrown from my seat by a powerful jar; I hastened to get out of the cars, and saw the passenger-cars of the Express train piled in the creek, and the freight cars thrown off in confusion; I found the north truss of the bridge carried to the north, the middle truss also, and both broken; the south truss was pressed to the south; the bottom cord of the middle truss has a bad dry rot towards the west end; can't say whether the upper cord was decayed or not; did not notice it much; the bottom cord of the north truss lay in the water; the end in sight showed signs of decay; we shoved it off to get it out of the way; *there was dry rot in about a quarter of its diameter*; a man by boring could have told the middle cord was unsound; we sometimes bore timbers for this purpose; when we suspect timbers are rotton, we test by hammer, and if engineers complain they are weak, and we cannot find outside evidence, we bore in; the timbers in question were bought for pure white elm; the north end is white elm; the centre cord is bastard white elm, and *badly decayed*; from examination of the bridge since broken; it seems that it was not safe; *had I known what I know now, I should not have left it there*; thought the bridge would hold up two engines and should not be afraid to have been upon one of them; knowing what I know now, I should not think the bridge would hold two engines passing at the same time in different directions with loaded trains; knowing what I know now, I think they would have broken the bridge; in such a bridge, we depend on the cords to hold the braces, and on the braces to sustain the bridge; if the bolts and braces are good, we consider the bridge safe.

The Utica *Telegraph* says that Mr. MACK (one of the wounded, at the McGregor House) states that he has been in this country 19 years, and has traveled much on the Railroad, and never met with an accident before, *and he had taken the Central Railroad for additional security in transporting his family*, the road having such a good reputation in Ohio and Indiana for being secure and safe.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, May 15.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the late frightful accident on the Central Railroad, at Sauquoit Creek, have agreed on their verdict. The feeling of the Jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once.

The verdict is: "We find that the persons whose bodies have been viewed by us, came to their deaths by the giving way of the bridge of the New-York Central Railroad, crossing the Sauquoit Creek, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida County, on the morning of the 11th of May, and that they were all passengers by the Cincinnati Express Train, coming east. The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being bastard elm. *We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company in not causing this bridge to be properly examined.*"

Important from Northern Mexico.

HENNINGSEN AND LOCKRIDGE IN COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. VIDAURRI—LOCKRIDGE'S SERVICES REFUSED.

From the Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley.

We have the following important news from Northern Mexico, furnished by Capt. DAN HASTINGS, just in from Rio Grande City:

DURANGO has pronounced in favor of ZULOAGA, against the Liberals, to whom they swear they will give the sword to the hilt.

PARODI's forces, to a man, had deserted and joined those of ZULOAGA.

The Nuevo Leon forces, in the neighborhood of San Luis, are too weak to accomplish anything, are divided into several parties to cut off provisions, and are awaiting reinforcements.

CARAVAJAL will leave for Tampico immediately, with but few troops. He is General-in-Chief of the vanguard.

Three peons from the vicinity of San Luis, sent out to assassinate VIDAURRI, GARZA, and ZAYAS, have been caught and hung.

From a reliable source we have still further information from the seat of confusion, to the effect that VIDAURRI's forces under SUASSA, having failed to make an impression upon San Luis, had retreated.

Lieut. MARTINEZ, of Candala, one of SUASSA's command, with ten men, had been ambuscaded and the whole party massacred. Upon hearing of which SUASSA was so enraged that he caused thirty prisoners to be shot—some accounts say seventy.

News from Monterey to the 21st ult., represents VIDAURRI's army as being in fine condition, enthusiastically awaiting the rumored approach upon Monterey of eight thousand Government troops. If this be true, the question will soon be settled—against the Liberals we fear, unless aid from this side of the river be promtly accepted.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived in Monterey on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. S. A. LOCKRIDGE, (sometimes called Colonel,) upon arriving at Brownsville, addressed VIDAURRI a letter, in which he offered to furnish men and munitions to aid in the Liberal cause. To which VIDAURRI replied by stating that upon certain contingencies he might accept aid. On the 7th ult. Mr. LOCKRIDGE, upon hearing of Gen. HENNINGSON's arrival in this city, writes VIDAURRI again, from which we take the following extract:

"This Gen. HENNINGSEN is the agent of WALKER, and comes to your country to 'fillibuster.' You know what was the conduct of WALKER in Sonora and Nicaragua too well for me to give any light as to his intention. HENNINGSEN has said that if he can make no arrangements with you or CARAVAJAL, he will take possession of the country. I desire to inform your excellency, that I protest against these piratical arrangements, and that I will have no connection with such movements."

In reply, Gen. VIDAURRI dismisses Mr. LOCKRIDGE very summarily, declines any further correspondence with him, and deservedly treats him as a renegade adventurer and filibuster.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Night Row in the Sixth Ward—A Policeman, being Assailed by Rowdies, Shoots one of them.

That portion of the Sixth Ward side of the Bowery extending from Chatham-square to Canal-street, is generally known as the rowdies' retreat. Almost every door-step is crowded with "fancy" and "fighting men," who delight in exhibiting themselves to the passers in a manner not at all agreeable to decent folk. They turn out especially strong about sundown, when they are wont to amuse themselves by making impudent remarks and lewd gestures to the shop girls, who about this hour throng the sidewalks on their return from labor. Their conduct became at one time so annoying that policemen were detailed there during the earlier evening hours to protect the young women who were compelled to pass that way.

The Bowery Theatre is situated within the limits above mentioned and it is about this building that the lower class of ruffians and young thieves are to be found in great numbers, during the hours of performance, ever on the alert for a fight, or a chance to pick a pocket. Policemen are set to watch them and to see that they do not enter the theatre, whether they pay or not.

With this class, therefore, the police are very unpopular, and an officer ordered for duty in this locality must possess considerable determination, if not a fine revolver, to make his authority felt and to defend himself from actual violence.

Last Saturday night about 11 o'clock there appeared to be more than the usual number of loafers and thieves in front of the theatre; they blocked up the sidewalks and jostled the passers, and behaved otherwise so disorderly, that officer Green, of the Sixth Precinct, went among them and told them to move on. He was received with jeers and threats, and one of the gang, named Hugh Riley, who had been but that day released from prison, struck him. The officer took Riley in custody at once, and proceeded with him towards the Station-house, followed by a large crowd who appeared determined on a rescue, and who at the corner of Hester-street became so threatening, that the officer drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air by way of intimidation. The prisoner's companions, however, pressed still closer, when the officer again fired when one of the foremost of the gang fell to the ground with a shriek. His friends gathered about him and carried him away, while the officer proceeded along with his prisoner, but had gone but a few blocks when he was beset by another gang, headed, it appeared, by one Charles Wilson. The officer again exhibited his revolver, and seizing Wilson, tolted him and Riley off to the Station-house in Leonard-street

The prisoners were locked up, and were yesterday morning taken before Justice WELSH, who committed them for trial.

The name of the fellow shot has not been learned. The whole affair kept the Sixth Ward in an uproar the whole night, as exaggerated reports concerning it were circulated.

YOUTHFUL LOVE AND ABDUCTION.—The particulars of a youthful love affair, and abduction and recovery of a young girl, came to light on Saturday Matilda Greesill, a young and handsome German girl, about 15 years of age, left home last Monday night, with some work for a French millinery establishment in Grand-street. Not returning home that night, her parents became greatly alarmed, and stated the case to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, who deputed officers Roach and Elder to hunt for the girl. The officers found a young lad, 15 years of age, who had been seen in her company, and arrested him. On being brought before the Deputy, the youthful prisoner confessed that he had induced Matilda to leave home, and stated that he put her on board a steamboat at the foot of Franklin-street, but the name of the boat or its destination he could not tell. The officer made inquiries on board the boats running from Franklin-street, but could get no information. The boy told them, however, that his lady had promised to write to him on arriving at her destination, and he was accordingly detained until the promised letter arrived, which was on Saturday. The letter stated that the writer had landed at Saugerties, and had obtained employment at a farmer's house a short distance from the village. Accompanying the love missive was a note to the girl's mother, saying that she was safe and with friends, and asking to have her clothes sent to her. The boy was at once released, and the girl's parents set off to recover their runaway child.

Arrests of Milk Wagons—Falling off in the Trade.

The following arrests were made on Saturday by the Mayor's Squad, of persons driving Milk Wagons improperly numbered, or having no name or place of business lettered thereon: Daniel W. Barker, Francis Devene, John G. Middendorf, Charles Metty, Charles Herrold, C Heisenbutzle, P. Riley, and Pat. Seery; all fined $2 each.

A well-known citizen of Brooklyn states that on Friday last it was estimated 500 gallons of swill milk were returned to the various stables in East Brooklyn, unsold from the different "Orange County" and other "Pure Country Milk" depôts. On Saturday several wagons returned to their stables with full cans, for which there was no market. The late Mills' stables, near Gates avenue, it is said, contains a large number of milk wagons hauled up in ordinary, their occupation being gone. The question now put to *dubious* milk-dealers is, "Do you sell the long-tail or the *stump*-tail milk?"

Burning of the Steam-tug Hercules.

The steam-tug *Hercules*, at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock, Friday night, while lying at the dock, at Sandy Hook, took fire near the smoke stack, and in 15 minutes was in a perfect blaze. The crew, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting her clear of the dock, when she went ashore on the beach, below the dock, and was entirely consumed. Her engine will be saved, it having been but very slightly damaged.

When the fire was first discovered three of the crew were ashore and the remainder below, two or three of whom lost all their clothes. One of the firemen, who was asleep in the forward cabin, barely escaped with his life, so rapid was the progress of the flames. There was nothing saved from the vessel except one of her boats and part of a new hawser. She was owned by WALTER D. C. BOGGS, JOSEPH DUVAL and OTIS MORRELL, and is insured. She was one of the best and largest tugs in the harbor.

The Captain, engineer, and part of the crew, arrived at the City on Saturday morning in the steamboat *Long Branch*.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, May 17.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 1141, 710, 711, 712, 604, 606, 685, 597, 718, 719, 720, 589, 590, 643, 591. *Part II.*—Nos. 301, 1232, 226, 903, 1205, 1206, 1212, 1218, 1219, 286, 1227, 938, 968, 1123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 36, 308, 576, 1499, 500, 584, 382, 610, 504, 524, 557, 630, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 634, 646, 650. *Part II.*—Nos. 315, 3099, 615, 617, 619, 621, 622, 625, 527, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 525, 561, 581.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Motion Calendar.—Nos. 1, 2, 45, 47, 65, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104. Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 51, 51½, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 770, 790, 796, 820, 458, 847, 856, 884, 211, 212, 849, 480, 760, 902 to 906, 916, 917, 923, 925, 936, 938, 340, 448, 408, 754, 642, 699, 503, 505, 502, 918, 525, 633, 802, 535, 969, 968, 970, 971, 977, 979, 981 to 986, 988 to 994, 996, 997, 999, 1000 to 1007, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1017.

☞ **Printing-House Square.**
PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.
PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.
BAKER & GODWIN'S application of this title to the Square opposite the City Hall, meets with general acceptance. No other spot in the country is so prominently identified with the Art of Printing; and in connection with the establishments of the *Tribune* and the *Times*, no other location possesses the same advantages for the execution of every description of NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB and CARD PRINTING.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.
Printing House-square, opposite City Hall,
Opposite the new *Times* Building.
Remember! Every description of Typography, Lithography, Engraving, Book-Binding, Paper Ruling, Account Books, &c, can be ordered at this establishment.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's new family sewing machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Times Building Job Printing Office.**—H. S. TAYLOR has removed his office to the basement of the new *Times* Building, under the *Times* Counting-room, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of Book and Job Printing, of superior excellence, at low rates.

☞ **My First Love.**
Once on a time I fell in love
With what I thought a perfect dove.
One of Earth's fairest daughters.
I cut with her, oh, what a dash!
And then she had such lots of cash,
And I was in fine quarters.
I took her to the many dance,
To plays and parties, and to France,
Then away over to Ho-bo king.
To tell the truth, we sported well—
With love my heart began to swell,
Till I was almost cho-ho-king.
I says: "My dear, come, marry me,
And thine forever will be,
And longer, I suppose!"
"Ah! dearest Bob, you know I would:
I'd do it, if I only could
Make you wear SMITHS' clothes."
I saw at once what she did think.
She knew quite well I had no "chink,"
And I got in a flurry.
Then one cool fib'y she shelled out,
For vest, and pants, and new surtout,
And I to SMITHS' did hurry.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Facts for Matter-of-fact People.**
HOUSE BUILDERS,
who have been in the habit of paying for the different styles of Iron Railing used by them for balconies, staircases, &c., from two to three and-a-half dollars per foot, need not be told that it is to their interest to make their future purchases of
COTLER & CO.,
when we assure them that this firm is selling
THE RICHEST AND HEAVIEST STYLES
of a
NEWLY PATENTED IRON RAILING,
at a reduction from these rates of from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent.
The beauty of this Railing is an undoubted fact.
Its adaptability to all purposes for which Iron Railing is used is an indisputable fact.
Its durability is an unquestionable fact.
Its remarkable cheapness is a fact pecuniarily satisfactory to those who have to pay for it.
Convinced by these "facts," call at the office, (Room No. 1,) No. 65 Nassau-st., and leave your orders, which will be promptly and satisfactorily fulfilled.

☞ **Elegant Spring Goods.—**
New styles of
CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES.
New styles of SILVER-PLATED WARE.
IVORY-HANDLED CUTLERY,
of our own manufacture, (for which we received the only large Gold Medal given by the American Institute.)
Also,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER,
TEA AND TOILET SETS,
BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
Received this day,
Per ship *Investigator*.
All of which we are selling at very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Dupuy's Cordial Elixir of Peruvian Bark.**—For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or too close application to business, DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK is the most available tonic and prescribed generally by the Faculty. No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway.
"Grover & Baker's is the best."—*Amer. Agriculturist.*
"The *Tribune* says amen."—*Tribune.*
"All that it claims to be."—*Independent.*

☞ **Bengal Plaid Felt Hats.**
A NEW ARTICLE,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**
These Machines make excellent work.—*N. Y. Sun.*
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
Agents wanted. No. 489 Broadway, (cor Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Address care Box 2,841, Post Office.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **The Cream of the Paris Fashions,**
In bonnets, ribbons, artificial flowers, &c.,
At prices surpassingly low.
At WILD'S, No. 261 Broadway.

☞ **Frank Leslie and the Swill-Milkmen.**
MAY 14, 1858. No. 13 Frankfort-st.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the last two days I observed the following advertisement:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I notice, in looking over Frank Leslie's paper, that my name occupies a prominent place on a milk cart in one of the engravings

This has a tendency to injure me in the estimation of those I serve, by intimating that I am engaged in the 'swill-milk' business.

I take this method of contradicting it as a false and malicious insinuation. Our family have resided on Alderman Hatfield's farm, in Westchester Village, since 1855, and from there I have received every morning since the article with which I supply my customers Those who desire may receive proper proofs and references, by applying to me, or to Alderman Hatfield, Westchester.

M. ROWLETT,
18th st., between 8th and 9th avs."

I will answer this by stating a few facts. This Michael Rowlett belongs to a swill-milk family, as long as twenty years ago his father kept cows in the 16th-st. stable. When he died his widow married one Jerry Vandrele, who hires a farm in Westchester County from Alderman Hatfield. On this farm he keeps about 22 or 23 cows, *but he has kept from 40 to 60 cows in the 16th-st. cow stable until the past few days.* Vandrele attends to the cows in the country, while Michael Rowlett, your innocent advertiser, takes care of the cows at the swill-stable, and has been driving from thence every morning. What kind of milk he carries may be imagined. Rowlett called at my office before advertising in your paper, and told me the same story you have published, but I had better information and knew the facts of the case. In the course of the conversation, though denying he had cows in the 16th st. cow stables, when suddenly asked where the cows had been sent to from the swill stables, thrown off his guard, he admitted that they had been sold to the butchers last week. What Milk! What Beef!

I am fully prepared to substantiate all the facts I have published, and caution the public against believing advertisements which may appear in contradiction, until I have been heard. FRANK LESLIE.

The following letter which I received to-day, seems to indicate that Michael Rowlett has some considerable interest in the 16th-st. stables:

(Copy.)

FRANK LESLIE—Sir: You say I deal in swill-milk but I say you are a liar I can prove by men in a higher position than you think you are making yourself. So smart as to go about from stable to stable looking at cows. Beware! But if you come around 16th-st the loafers has made it up to have vengeance on you and your inspectors, so beware MICHAEL ROWLETT.

Frank Leslie you Damned Scoundrel.

☞ **Ladies Going in the Country, Purchase** your SHOES of CANTRELL, who manufactures all kinds, and has
Shoes for Children,
Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Ladies, and
Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters,
Ladies' Heeled Gaiters,
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Patent Leather
Boots and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **Important Removal**
The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON,
BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES
VAULT DOORS AND LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 205 Pearl-st. to the spacious store of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway where Mr. J. C. MORRIS will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

☞ **Attend.**
To the immense sacrifice of Carpetings,
AT NO. 99 BOWERY.
HIRAM ANDERSON offers his Spring Importations
AT LOWEST PRICES
Ever before heard of. Ingrains from 37½c. to 62½c.
Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Tapestry Brussels, 75c. to $1. Oil Cloths, Mats, &c., &c.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's,**
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.**
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
A GREAT REDUCTION.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS FARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ **From 15 to 30 per cent. can be Saved** by purchasing your furniture
of
FOSTER & LEE,
No. 198 Broome-st.

☞ **The Wheeler & Wilson**
SEWING MACHINES
are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office, No. 343 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

SHERMAN—STREMMELL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 13, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH STREMMELL, of Newark, N. J.

BILLIN—HENWOOD.—At St. Ann's Church, Wilton, Morrisania, on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. J. C. Huckel, Mr HENRY BILLIN, of this City, to Miss BESSIE HENWOOD, daughter of R. Henwood, Esq., of Morrisania.

BAKER—CLARK.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. C. S. Vancleve, ELIHU B. BAKER and ELIZABETH M. CLARK, all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

WARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 16, after a few hours's illness, CLARA PRICE, only child of Mortimer and Mary Jane Ward, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 33 Delancy st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BLAKELY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 16, after a short illness, Mrs. LYDIA A., wife of Jos. F. Blakely, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 34 Beach-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 10 A. M. The body will be taken into the country for interment, by Hudson River Railroad, in 11½ A. M. train. Friends of the family, and of her brothers, Jacob, Charles, John, and Danl. C Rowe, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SWARTWOUT.—In this City, on Sunday, May 16, at the residence of her son, JUDITH SWARTWOUT, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged about 59 years.

Her funeral will take place at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STIMSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 16, of consumption, EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

WOLFE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 16, CATHERINE ARABELLA WOLFE, only surviving daughter of John and Antonetta B. Wolfe, aged 4 years, 9 months and 4 days.

INGRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, May 15, DEWITT, son of Sidney P. and Margaret Ingraham, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day (Monday), at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 2d av. and 127th st., Harlem.

DALRYMPLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 16, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander and Ellen M. Dalrymple, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 62 Bank-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment

AMBLER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 15, CHARLES EGERT, second son of J. G. and Rachel Ambler, aged 12 years, 10 months and 15 days.

"He has gone, ere sin's pollution
Stained his gentle, guileless breast,
To that place where no illusion
Ever breaks the angel's rest.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, SUSAN ERNESTINE, daughter of Augustus B. and Susan H. Lockwood, aged 4 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 436 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN VOORHIS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at the residence of her father, Wythe-av., near Metropolitan-st., MARY FRANCES, only daughter of James Van Voorhis, aged 16 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Lee-av. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock

CONN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, Capt. RICHARD D. CONN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Washington av., between Fulton av. and Atlantic-st. His remains will be taken to Westbury, L. I., for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 15, LEWIS NICHOLS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Dean-st., near Pearsall.

PORTER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, May 16, RACHEL LUDLOW, wife of Truman H. Porter, and daughter of M. C Morgan, in the 20th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Grand st., Jersey City.

WILSON.—On Tuesday May 4, at her residence, in Wisconsin, ELIZA A., wife of Thomas Wilson, formerly of Amenia, N. Y., and daughter of the late Joseph Webb, of Jersey City.

DEL PISCO.—At Puerto Principe Cuba, on Friday, April 30, LUIS RAMON, aged 3 years and 6 months, and on Saturday May 1, FLORENCE, aged 4 years and 9 months, only children of Josephine and Justo Del Risco.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE CLUB Rooms No. 20 4th-av., were broken into between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and all the tickets belonging to the Reform Nominations of the Mercantile Library were stolen in the most ruthless manner, we hereby offer a Reward of One Hundred Dollars, for the arrest of the culprit or culprits. By order,
D. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Nominating Committee.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—THE ANnual meeting of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, for the election of officers, the reception of the report of the Board, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subscribing members are requested to attend.
L. B. WYMAN, President.
ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS.—And Echo answers nothing but "Ice-Pitchers." Well I shall endeavor to keep a supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons, unless they come in too great crowds to purchase them of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES,
BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES,
☞ FOR COAT MAKERS.
☞ FOR COAT MAKER

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as a first-class waitress in a boarding-house; can take the whole charge of the dining-room; or as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has no objection to the country; can go well recommended, can be seen until engaged at No. 693 6th-av., over the store, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Charles st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESpectable girls; one is an excellent cook; the other as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; understands embroidering ladies' skirts and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; both have good City references. Apply at No. 153 Elm-st., corner of Grand, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, THE WASHING TO take home to her own house, family or gentlemen's; she is thoroughly capable of doing any kind of washing or ironing. Good reference given, if required. Call at No. 226 West 25th-st, near 9th av., fourth floor, back room, any day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st, between 1st-av. and Avenue A. room No. 18, or address a note to E. F., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, in a small private family, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; has no friends in this country, and wishes to get a comfortable home; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 75 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 625½ 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO be employed either by the day or week. She is a first-class English cook, washer and ironer, and would go out to house cleaning; having no family, would take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Can be seen for one week at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing perfectly; embroidery, dressmaking, and can dress hair. Has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, *New-York Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a respectable family; she is very capable, and willing to get up fine muslins. No objection to go in the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen at her present employers, for two days, at No. 60 East 23d-st., the fourth door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; is kind and oblizing to children; would take the situation of chambermaid or laundress. Reference from her last place. Address, for two days, No. 36 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or has no objection to take care of growing children; the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., two doors of 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY REspectable Scotch Protestant woman, as cook or laundress, and by two Protestant young men, as any respectable business in which they can be useful; also, by several excellent servant girls, in various capacities. May be seen at No. 343d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Has 4 years' references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl. Has good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 177 East 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in a private family as nurse; is well accustomed to the care of children. Unexceptionable City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 493 2d-av., near 31st-st. Can give good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and to do light housework, by a respectable young girl; is a good dispositioned and willing girl; will give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, WHO is a good, plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. To be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 105 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years of experience; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE dress and basque maker; would engage in a private family, by the day or week, or would take work at the house. Apply at No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av. Calls received all the week.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid, in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be respectably recommended. Address A. J. Q., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, by one who perfectly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART GIRL, WITH good recommendations, a place as cook, which she understands well; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 226 34th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had considerable experience as nurse; can sew well and embroider neatly; best references given. Apply for two days at her present residence, 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 West 20th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a situation as wet nurse, with City reference. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 4 2d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL young girl, an Episcopal Protestant, as chambermaid in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be highly recommended. Call, or address in fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has lived near three years in her last place. City references given. Call at No. 142 Jonnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, no objection to a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A Protestant young woman of experience, having served in that capacity with families of the first respectability in the City. To be seen at No. 145 4th-av., near 14th-st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a small family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 24-th st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; best reference given; has lived three years in one situation. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands her business well; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 180 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 234, Lexington av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or upstairs work; or care of children; call at No. 95 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days from 10 to 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Best of reference. Apply at No. 221 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make dresses for ladies and children; City references given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, has three years' reference from her last place. Can be reen for two days at No. 94 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; has excellent City references; can be seen at her present employer's, at the basement door of No. 69 West 9th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as waitress, or as chambermaid, has no objection to a hotel or first class boarding-house. Apply at No. 68 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and good plain sewing; has two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 Hammond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, situations; one is a good plain cook, makes bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a first-rate chambermaid; would assist to wash and iron, or nurse, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Both have good City refereace; are able to work and anxious to please; like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women; each has 6 years' City reference from her last employer; one as good cook, will assist with washing and ironing, the other as competent chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing. They will be found particularly neat in person and work, civil and obliging. Apply for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d st.

WANTED—BY TWO EFFICIENT PROTESTANT young woman, situations in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer which duty she understands perfectly; makes excellent bread and pastry; the other, a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in fine washing and ironing; they have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children, wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; understands dress making and all kinds of family sewing. Has good references. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 414 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts., in millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook or general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up lineus in style; makes herself useful; wages $7; also, a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress; or nurse and do plain, neat sewing; wages $5 to $6; call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girls, situations in one family; one as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and would assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; country preferred; good City reference; call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; would have no objections to go in the country. Good reference given if required. Call at No. 269 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, opposite Fort Green, third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking, all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can wash and do up fine clothes in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; has no objection, if required, to travel. Address or call at No. 30 Madison-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations—the one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the other, as waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or chambermaid; are willing to make themselves generally useful. Call at their present employer's, No. 47 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, neat and tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; is also a neat seamstress; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, ACtive young woman, as first-class plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing, or the entire washing of a small family. Wages from $6 to $10; first-class reference. Apply at No. 190 East 14th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, CLEAN, SMART YOUNG woman, who knows her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is quiet and agreeable, and has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young women, as seamstress in a private family. She is a first-rate sewer, and understands all kinds of sewing. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 192 7th-av., 2d door from 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation, as chambermaid; is a good clear starcher, and experienced in French fluting; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 66 Carmine-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; is a good sewer, and fond of children; is also capable of taking charge of a young baby. Can be seen at No. 224 West 26th st., near 9th av., for a week, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. understands her business perfectly in each capacity, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and laundress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, one as waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, or to assist in chamberwork. Can give best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman. Excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, in a small family, by a respectable young girl, who has the best City reference. Call at corner 18th-st. and Broadway, McIntyre's drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Address or call at No. 13 Vandewater-st., room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do the chamberwork and waiting; has good City references from her last place. Call at No 59 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 25th st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, either in a saloon or hotel. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1 Vandewater-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress, or assistin chamberwork; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do plain sewing and take care of children. Apply at No. 220 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young person. Will endeavor to make herself generally useful. Can give the highest recommendation. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as forewoman or saleswoman in a millinery or fancy goods establishment. Is fully competent for either, or would accept of a situation in an agreeable family as governess for small children, and would be willing to assist in sewing, or make herself useful in any way necessary. City or country. Address, for two weeks, D. E. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOME FOR A COLORED GIRL 13 YEARS old wanted, in a pious family, where are no other servants, and where the mistress is a good manager and personally superintends her affairs. Address with references Box No. 250, Brooklyn, N. Y., Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR and office in a hotel kept on the European plan; he must give good references from his last employer. Address to J. B. H., *Times* Office, in the applicant's own hand-writing. N. B.—A single man preferred.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF BUSIness habits, to solicit advertisements for an old established weekly paper of large circulation. Salary and commission given. Address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 130, *Times* office.

AGENT WANTED—TO OBTAIN ORDERS AND deliver the NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER for 1858. Apply to the publisher, J. DISTURNELL, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A DUTCH, WELSH OR SCOTCH GIRL, to do general housework; one that can give good reference. Apply for two days from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 276 West 20th st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will please call at the select female office, No. 162 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., where the proprietor does and intends to keep the best servants in the City; no pains spared to suit the calls; now on hand, good cooks, plain cooks and laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, &c.; girls for general housework; also, an English girl, competent seamstress; understands all its branches, cutting and fitting, &c., and needlework; wages moderate. Best of City references for all the above

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., has on hand a number of smart, tidy, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls, for City and country employers, who will not be disappointed by applying today, as several good cooks, Protestant nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses and housemaids, waiting. No charge until suited. A lady in attendance. 50 more smart girls wanted immediately.

A GREAT NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE girls, for every capacity, for City and country, can be had at Mrs. YORKE'S UNE'S office, No 28 4th av., where we have ab ut 300 good girls, from the best of families, and where ladies can be comfortably accommodated in a nice clean parlor while engaging domestics.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CHAPLAIN & CHATTAM, was dissolved on Feb. 21, 1858. Neither of the subscribers is authorized to use the firm's name in purchasing or otherwise. H. CHAPLAIN, A. CHATTAM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET, TO TRAVel, by a respectable and experienced man; can speak French, Spanish and English; best of references. Address ZMIDT, No. 116 Madison st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses. The adverciser is a thorough groom and driver, has long experience in this country and the old country; will be found willing and obliging, and competent in any respectable family. Has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. A line at the *Times* Office, Box No. 2.0, for L. D., will be promptly attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, without children, situations on a large farm; has a thorough knowledge of farming and gardening, both in Europe and America: also of establishing new meadows and irrigating the same; is fully capable of treating and curing all diseases of the live stock on a farm; the wife to do general house and garden work. Call or address for two days, at No. 396 6th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can produce the best of City reference, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address Y. Z., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a first-rate coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, and tidy about his work; is willing to make himself useful about the place; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has the best of reference No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF INDUSTRIous and temperate habits, a situation as porter and fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; has served two years in that capacity; is well acquainted with hotel work; excellent references from last employer. Address M. J., box No. 220, *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO KNOWS something of the hardware business, and writes a good hand, an engagement. Salary less an object than employment. Address Box No. 250 Post-Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store. No. 79 Bleecker-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman; is willing to make himself use ul; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. M. H., No. 70 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well; has the best reference. Address J. B., coachman, No. 345 7th av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER, crayon, penwork and drawing from nature, employment. Address L. R., Box No. 192, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address, RICE & ANDREW'S, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM ENGland is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident or daily governess in a family where the children are small, or as a teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches and the rudiments of music. Address M. B., No. 52 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN COMpetent to take charge of the Grammar Department of a public school in the vicinity of New-York, may apply by letter to F. W. GILLEY, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY accustomed to the charge and instruction of children (in English and French) wishes for an engagement as resident or visiting governess or companion to a lady. Address D. F., No. 67 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

ALTO.—WANTED, IN AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Brooklyn, an alto singer, acquainted with the service, and capable of reading at sight; must be a resident of Brooklyn. Address L. M., Box No. 280, New-York Post-Office.

TENOR SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS TENOR for Quartette Choir in an Evangelical Church can be obtained by addressing TENOR, *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Instiutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POTTERY FOR SALE.—THE WELL KNOWN establishment of J. M. Pruden, situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Lot one hundred and twenty feet on Water-st., by about two hundred and fifty feet deep, running through to Elizabeth Creek, with a good wharf the whole width of the property. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, with 10 rooms, a large cellar and in good order; a two-story brick factory, twenty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five deep, also, several large frame buildings suitable for the above business, with two excellent kilns in first rate order, together with the stock on hand, consisting of a well assorted lot of stone and earthen ware, portable furnaces, drain pipe, flower-pots, &c., with a sail-boat and barge, and a sales-room in New-York, foot of Dey-st. The whole will be disposed of together or separately. The above property and business offers an excellent opportunity for any one wanting to enter into a manufacturing business, as it has been established for thirtyiveors. For information and particulars, inquire of J. M. PRUDEN, on Crockery Barge, foot of Dey-st., New-York, or at the factory, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE of the most growing towns in Canada West on the St. Lawrence River. The business, which is rapidly increasing, has been established five years, and is comparatively without competition. The sales are two-thirds cash, and profits are much better than the average in the States. Particulars may be ascertained, with a satisfactory reason for the owner's desiring to sell out, by calling on Messrs. WRIGHT & MACE, No. 58 Beekman-st.

A FORTUNE.—A HANDSOME, INDISPENSAble, portable article; size 2 inches square, brass, made for 8 cents, retails for 50. Patent right for the States of New York and Connecticut for sale; only $520; patented, 1858. Address A. B. S. Box No. 2,553, Buffalo Post-Office, N. Y.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR LEASE—ON REAsonable terms, in a beautiful village, a few miles from the City. Inquire of Messrs. ANDREWS & KIMBALL, No. 5 Tryon Row.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF BUSIness habits, to solicit advertisements for an old established weekly paper of large circulation. Salary and commission given. Address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 130, *Times* office.

AGENT WANTED—TO OBTAIN ORDERS AND deliver the NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER for 1858. Apply to the publisher, J. DISTURNELL, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A DUTCH, WELSH OR SCOTCH GIRL, to do general housework; one that can give good reference. Apply for two days from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 276 West 20th st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will please call at the select female office, No. 162 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., where the proprietor does and intends to keep the best servants in the City; no pains spared to suit the calls; now on hand, good cooks, plain cooks and laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, &c.; girls for general housework; also, an English girl, competent seamstress; understands all its branches, cutting and fitting, &c., and needlework; wages moderate. Best of City references for all the above

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., has on hand a number of smart, tidy, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls, for City and country employers, who will not be disappointed by applying today, as several good cooks, Protestant nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses and housemaids, waiting. No charge until suited. A lady in attendance. 50 more smart girls wanted immediately.

A GREAT NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE girls, for every capacity, for City and country, can be had at Mrs. YORKE'S UNE'S office, No 28 4th av., where we have ab ut 300 good girls, from the best of families, and where ladies can be comfortably accommodated in a nice clean parlor while engaging domestics.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CHAPLAIN & CHATTAM, was dissolved on Feb. 21, 1858. Neither of the subscribers is authorized to use the firm's name in purchasing or otherwise. H. CHAPLAIN, A. CHATTAM.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WE CAN ACCOMMODATE WITH elegant furnished apartments, table unexceptionable, two gentlemen and their wives, or a couple of single gentlemen, at our residence, No. 34 East 18th-st; family few in number. Also, a front basement room, large and airy, with gas, &c.; furniture all new.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, a well furnished room with partial board, in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms, location of rooms, &c., M. G., Box No. 186, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 72 2d-av. Also, a furnished room for a gentleman.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET AT No. 132 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. Dinner at 2 o'clock. The house has all modern improvements.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 87 Beekman st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN THE MODERNbuilt brown-stone house No. 51 Concord-st., corner of Adams, for two or three gentlemen and their wives; also, for a few single gentlemen. House has all the late improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED AT NO 188 West 26th-st., near 8th av., in a private family, with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished. The house has the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board, in a private family, 126 South 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location near the sea-shore, Bedroom and sitting-room wanted. Address B., Box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

DESIRABLE BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, with chandeliers, marble mantel, closets, and windows to piazza, will be let with full board to a gentleman and his wife, unfurnished, for $18 per week; furnished if requested. Also, back parlor on second floor for $8, at No. 33 Front-st., Brooklyn; one minute's walk from Fulton and Catherine ferries. House contains gas, baths, &c., &c.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second-floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brown-stone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET.—A suite of three very desirable rooms, connecting with each other, on second floor, with gas and privilege of bath, to a family of adults, with full or partial board; also, two desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Washington-square. References required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE Mercantile Library, a pleasant Summer residence, with handsome furnished rooms on second and third floors. Also, medium and single rooms for families and single gentlemen, immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 26 NINTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH and 6th avs.—To let, with or without board, suites of rooms handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Location desirable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and pleasant part of Brooklyn, wishes to take two children to board, between 4 and 12 years of age. References required. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. C. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASant rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with apartments and full or partial board. Neither boarders or children in the house. No. 285 West 19th-st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; reference required. No. 27 Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, at reasonable rates, at the house No. 171 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant square. References exchanged.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO A gentleman—$9 a month. Partial board if required. References exchanged. Apply at No. 125 Canal-st., corner of Christie.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR SINgle gentlemen, at $5 per month, at No. 24 Bayard-st., east side of Bowery.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE of a few rooms, with board, if desired. References required. Apply at No. 55 East 21st-st.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with full board at Two Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $3 per day. The Restaurant is open at all hours, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. PARKER JONES, J. O. BARTELS.

COLLINS' HOTEL, CORNER CANAL and West sts., is now open for the receipt of guests. The whole establishment has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Persons desiring cheap board, airy apartments, with perfect cleanliness, are invited to call and look at the rooms. Terms from $6 to $8 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm-house in Orange County, 16 miles below Newburg. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by Erie Railroad to Turner's. Terms $4 per week. Address ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury, Orange County, New-York. References, Addison Vail, No. 7 Brevoort place, and J. S. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

SUMMER BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a fine location, within one minute's walk of depôt. Rooms large and pleasant. Several suites of rooms for families. Inquire of S. N. DAVIS,

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.

TUESDAY, May 18,

At 10½ o'clock, at the auction room.

Regular sale of hardware, cutlery, guns, pistols, brushes, percussion caps, paper, twine, curtain pins and bands, &c., on four months' credit. plated and Britannia ware, &c., on four months' credit. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce* and *Express*.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FORECLOSURE SALE—Household furniture at auction, by J. W. PORTER, THIS DAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of the large five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole of which is really the finest of red at public sale for many years,

PARLORS—Contain yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood suites covered in satin of the most expensive description; gothic and turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satinwood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensive y carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, three costly rosewood etageres, rich marble tops, glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work-tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of seal pearl, being a valuable instrument, rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.

DINING ROOM—Rich velvet sapestry carpet, in good order; solid extension table, marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, china in hair-cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal-cut glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich China tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, salvers, cake-baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor-stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture in great variety, beds and bedding, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 17, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence No. 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are tapestry carpets oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also, two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on MONDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Elegant rosewood furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of beautiful carved rosewood parlor furniture in suite covered in satin brocatel, console etagere, secretary etagere, Paris-made centre and side tables, &c.; all made to order by Belter & Hutchings; elegantly carved boudoir piano, by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris; silk curtains, lace do, and fixtures, bedroom furniture of carved rosewood, en suite; Brussels carpets do, black walnut furniture, brocatel, curtains and lace do; dining rooms, all of carved rosewood, extension table of 16 feet, by Belter; buffet, chairs, &c.; library furniture of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures in fine order. Also, a handsome set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine solid silver set, complete English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with all the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

A quantity of fine old Madeiras, sherries and brandies, in demijohns and bottles.

Also, about 30 demijohns Maderia and sherry sold for account of executors.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a rosewood seven-octave piano, in good order, made by a well-known Philadelphia maker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 18, at 10½ P. M., precisely. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in advertisement; to be appreciated it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—EXTENSIVE, PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, OAK, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of fashionable furniture offered at auction in this City, being the entire manufactured stock of one of the largest manufacturers in this City, consisting in part of richly carved oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, secretaries, bookcases, beautifully carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in rich and fashionable coverings, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut chamber sets; suites of enameled chamber furniture, centre, sofa and fancy tables, in variety; hair mattresses, &c. Also, an invoice of pier glasses.

Also, to the trade, with which the sale will commence, 100 plain mahogany and walnut bureaus and washstands, on four months' credit, with interest added, for satisfactory indorsed paper.

Goods now on exhibition. Catalogues ready the morning of sale.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ALL the beautiful and costly furniture contained in house No. 61 Lexington-av., LINDSLEY & SHAFFUCK will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 18, at 10½ o'clock precisely:

DINING-ROOM—Large lot of beautiful glass ware, China sets, crockery, silver ware, cutlery, extension table, sofa, oak chairs &c.

PARLORS—Three suites parlor furniture, in rosewood, French brocatel and velvet, richly carved and in fine order; mantel and pier French plate mirrors, reception chairs in medallion, Turkish chairs and lounges, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, etageres, paintings by old masters, mantel ornaments, Parian ware, lace curtains, marble-top centre tables, velvet carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, pillows, bolsters, beautifully decorated chamber suits, China and stone toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, sofas, carpets, stair carpets, &c., and a large lot of articles not mentioned, but which will be found in catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposits required of every purchaser.

Auctioneers' office, room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., a large assortment of Household Furniture, of a family going into the country, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid parlor suites, in satin, brocade, and velvet; French-plate, pier, and mantel mirrors; French China and bisque vases, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets of China, table cutlery, castors, glass-ware, spoons, &c.; also, rosewood, mahogany, and oak bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands, spring and hair mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FANCY GOODS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, and THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, fancy goods, works of art, embracing a general and beautiful assortment. They will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale. Further particulars in the course of a few days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News*.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, fuchsias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

TWO PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, two pews in Christ Church, (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) Brooklyn, as follows: Nos. 59 and 63 in middle aisle.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 17 AND 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 102 Maiden-lane, a garden, a choice collection of Standard and Dwarf Roses, Dahlias, Verbenas, Dahlias, Duletryas, &c. Also, a large and choice variety of Garden Plants.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND ELEGANT household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 210 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by T. GOULDSMITH. This sale will be positive, rain or shine, as the entire contents of the house must be sold and removed immediately from the dwelling, in order to give place to the purchasers of the premises who will take possession this week

In the parlors are three beautifully carved rosewood suites, two in French brocade and one in rich silk velvet; rich rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors; Turkish and reception chairs, rich English tapestry carpets, rosewood bookcases, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, oil-paintings, rich China vases, French plate pier glasses, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte of a superior make and tone, has been used but a few weeks, a warrantee will be given the purchaser, and the piano-forte tuned for one year; rich lace curtains, &c. The dining-room and chambers are replete with rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture of every description, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, China, silver and glass ware, cutlery, cooking futensils, &c. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID PIANO-FORTES AT AUC-TION, on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., two of the most elegant 7-octave, four round cornered, rosewood piano-fortes ever offered at auction, manufactured by one of our best makers, and fully warranted; contain all the modern improvements, finished all around alike, carved legs, serpentine bottom, scolloped keys, superbly inlaid in chaste designs and are worthy the attention of any party in want of a first-class instrument. Will positively be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858.....$4,488,043 99

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$201,877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	205,375 29
Total		$4,693,419 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96,769 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,191 16	
Annuities paid	3,374 16	
Commissions	8,347 34	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c	13,410 23	
Taxes	6,037 42—	154,657 01
Total		$4,538,762 27

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 32
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,036 99
Fire Insurance account	54 87
Bills Receivable	1,164 50
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 68—$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums. Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858		10,390
Issued during this quarter		409
Total		10,799
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered		172
Number of Policies in force		10,627
Of which 9,739 are for whole life.		
Increase in Life Policies	253	
Increase in Endowment Policies	24—	277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22	
Decrease in short-term Policies	18—	40
Net increase		237
Average amount of insurance on each Policy of increase		$3,226 86

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM SININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEO. R CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS. Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D. General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

May 13, 1858.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills or Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,

No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. A. Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.	

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

On TUESDAY, May 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,

for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight exchecks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,

Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COM-PANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE

OF

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Manhattan Bank Building.

Collections made in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Our facilities for making Collections, particularly at the South and West, are now such that returns can be made, in much shorter time, and at no greater expense, than the ordinary way of collecting through banks, having reliable correspondents who will make prompt returns on the day of payment.

Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will have exclusive charge of this branch of business.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.

[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place

No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.

The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seventy-eighths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.

By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.

Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.] AN ACT

Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, such a sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

APRIL 12, 1858.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 140 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual, ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,000.

These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $360,000, the entire debt of the company.

The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.

The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the ground twice in each year.

To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.

They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by

MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.—No. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 12.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Stephen Cambreleng,	William Remsen,
Robert C. Buell,	William C. Wetmore,
Jacob Reese,	Joseph Gaylord, Jr.,
Jas. S. Sanford,	John W. Mersereau,
Joseph Foulke,	Henry S. Leverich,
John R. Suydam,	D. Lydig Suydam,
Wm. Lewis Morris,	Thomas C. Smith,
Henry Beadel,	Joseph Rudd.
Theodore W. Riley,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Chas. B. Smith,	Joseph Britton,
John Penfold,	Wm. H Terry,
Wm. N. McIntire,	Amos Robbins,
Stephen Hyatt,	George Clark,
Benjamin Babcock,	S. B. Althause.
Fredk. Schuchardt,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. THOS. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD, THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STORRS,	JAMES J. JOHNSON,
DANIEL BURTNETT,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
HENRY A. KER,	JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES H. HENRY,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSDALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

J. S. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,

No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COM-PANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.—IN VARIOUS COMPA-nies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK, C. A. DE FOREST, JR.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COM-PANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on the 20th inst.

May 14, 1858. WM MENZIES, Treasurer.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOR-EIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,

At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 16
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of May to the 15th day of May, 1858: Men, 88; Women, 74; Boys, 138. Total, 404*. Adults, 162; Children, 242; Males, 226; Females, 178; Colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of Kidneys	5	Dropsy in Chest	2
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dropsy in head	22
Apoplexy	3	Drowned	2
Apoplexy, ser's.	1	Dysentery	2
Asphyxia	1	Enlar'ment of heart	1
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	7	Erysipelas	1
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	4	Fever, puerperal	5
Casualties	4	Fever, remittent	1
Chol Infantum	1	Fever, scarlet	14
Cholera Mort us.	1	Fever, typhoid	3
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, typhus	2
Concus. of brain	1	Fracture of the neck	2
Conges. of bow'ls	1	Fracture of the skull	1
Conges. of brain	6	Fungus, bleed'g	1
Cong. of lungs	6	Gout	2
Consumption	71	Heart, dis. of	2
Convulsions, infantile	36	Hooping Cough	1
Croup	9	Inflam. bowels	6
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of brain	12
Debility, infant	8	Inflam. of heart	2
Delirium trem	3	Inflam. of lungs	22
Diarrhœa	8	Inflam. of tonsils	1
Dropsy	3	Inflam. of womb	1
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or mur., by shooting	1
		Liver, dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Lungs, dis. of	1
		Marasmus, infl.	17
		Measles	8
		Mortification	1
		Menstruation	1
		Old Age	5
		Palsy	2
		Parturition, dif.	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison, by paregoric	2
		Premature Birth	8
		Scrofula	1
		Scurvy	2
		Small-pox	15
		Softening of the brain	2
		Spine, dis. of	2
		Stillborn	23
		Suic de by laud.	1
		Teething	3
		Ulceration	1
		Ulceration, stomach and bow'ls	1
		Total	404

*Decrease of deaths this week, 26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, MAY 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE AND BURGLARS.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,

for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.

An examination of the

Rotary Lock,

now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVERS AND BATHING SHIRTS have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Dépôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

SUSAN DENIN AGAIN IN A GREAT PART.—This pleasing actress reëcacts to-night, to satisfy the importunate demands of the public, the striking part of *Clari*, in the "Maid of Milan," in which she has created a sensation so extraordinary. She does that exquisite *rôle* rare justice. Mr. WATKINS provokes all to laughter, afterwards, at Barnum's Museum, in his comical part in "Ticklish Times." "Buena Vista" is on the bill for this afternoon. "Rosalind Hubert," the new *Ledger* story, on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

ELOCUTION AND THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A Lecture on this subject will be delivered on Wednesday evening, May 19, at the Mercantile Library, by Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Jr., of this City. Mr. MURRAY has much reputation in private circles as a reader, and his lecture has been received with great favor by the public and the press wherever he has delivered it. His subject is treated with tact and power, and should attract a large and intelligent audience.

[Advertisement.]

"SONS OF MALTA."—To-night this long-looked for drama, by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, a member of the Order, is to be presented to the public at Purdy's National Theatre, and of course will attract an immense audience. The great and sterling drama of the "Forest of Bondy," with Mr. BLANCHARD and his wonderful dogs, and an entire new drama by G. L. AIKEN, called the "Emerald Ring," will also be performed, forming together the most powerful attraction of the season.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
(Over Thompson's.)
Has now on exhibition the largest and most perfect collection of Photographs extant of the different members of the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

[Advertisement.]

HAIR THAT IS DRY,

hard and stiff, may be subdued and made soft, by a single application of BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of cocoanut oil, &c. For dressing the hair, and promoting its healthy growth, it is unrivaled. For sale by all druggists.

Brooklyn Items.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, a child of THOS. R. DAILY, No. 73 South Third-street, fell from a second-story window of its father's residence to the pavement, and sustained serious injuries.

DARING ROBBERY.—The house occupied by BENJAMIN WRANG, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Jay-street, was entered by thieves on Saturday afternoon, and robbed of property valued at $400, $200 in gold coin, about $50 in silver coin, and two watches. Mr. WRANG occupies the first floor as a store, and has a dining-room in the basement. The family were in the store and basement all of the afternoon, and did not discover their loss until towards night, when they found that the doors and drawers had been forced open by a "jimmy." The Police of the First Precinct were notified, and doubtless the thieves will be arrested.

MORTALITY.—The mortality bill of last week is less, by 24, than the week previous. This may or may not be owing to the fact that we have had two Health offices open. Dr. BOYD, failing to induce Dr. CLEVELAND to surrender of the office occupied by him, and the papers and books pertaining thereto, on Monday last put up his shingle, as Health Officer, at the door of the Corporation Counselor's Office, next door to the Health Department, provided by the city. The Counselor will commence proceedings to-day to obtain possession of the books and papers, under section 32 of Title III. of the Charter.

The following report was made by Dr. CLEVELAND: Whole number of deaths during the week ending May 15—96. Men, 24; women, 13, boys, 33; girls, 26; males, 58; females, 38; total, 96.

DISEASES.

Casualties, 1; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of lungs, 2; consumption, 15; convulsions, infantile, 8; debility, adult, 2; debility, infantile, 3; dropsy, 4; dropsy in head, 4; drowned, 2; erysipelas, 2; scarlet fever, 9; typhoid fever, 1; disease of heart, 3; gout, 1; hooping cough, 2; inflammation of brain, 4; inflammation of lungs, 7; inflammation of womb, 1; disease of liver, 1; marasmus, infantile, 2; measles, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 4; scrofula, 1; small pox, 6; stillborn, 4; teething, 1. Total, 96.

BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, the house of Mr. SMITH, No. 42 Joralemon-street, was entered through the front door by two thieves, who let themselves in with a latch-key. The family were all absent. A quantity of plate was stolen, but a valuable watch, and a considerable sum in gold coin escaped the scrutiny of the rogues, though every trunk, drawer and closet was ransacked. The thieves were observed for an hour or two reconnoitring the premises, evidently to ascertain whether any person was within. They left by the basement door with their booty, and have not been captured by the police.

According to the Brooklyn *Times*, the swill milk cow stable at the foot of South Second-street, which was established in the teeth of the ordinance, has been "closed out." The poor cows were driven out of the stables, up South Second street on Thursday morning, and the drivers were greeted by the hootings of the school-boys as they proceeded. These cows have been turned out on the neighboring commons on the Island, much to the disgust of the legitimate milkmen, who now say they will have to fence in the waste lands in order to keep off the emaciated and ruthless denizens of the swill-milk stables.

The name of the man killed on the Long Island Railroad, Thursday night, was PATRICK MCGINNIS, and not MURPHY, as stated in several papers on Fri day. He leaves a family residing in Vanderbilt-avenue, near Pacific-street.

MICHAEL TIERNAN, who was badly crushed on board a vessel at Sands' Dock Thursday morning, died the same evening in the City Hospital.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—This Institution was incorporated by the last Legislature. The Regents have purchased the Perry property, consisting of fourteen lots of ground on Henry, Pacific and Amity-streets, Brooklyn, with suitable buildings for the purposes of the Hospital. In the establishment of this public charity it is proposed to furnish, first, a hospital, with an in and out-door department, for the treatment of medical and surgical cases; second, a lying-in department for the poor and unfortunate; third, a corps of regularly educated and licensed nurses; fourth, a college where all branches of medical science shall be taught, and where medical students can be practically trained. As a basis of action the Regents propose the following terms: $100 secures a life-membership, with the privilege of voting at all elections; $300 secures a life-membership, with the privilege of one free scholarship in the college. Each scholarship entitles the holder to educate one student of medicine, or two nurse pupils, free of expense.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15.

$3,000	N.Y.State 6s,'73	115⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10	88⅝
5,000	N Y. State 5s,'74	102	763	do	88
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	102	100	do b10	87½
9,000	do	102¼	350	do	87½
500	Ohio State 6s,'70	104	750	do s10	87½
2,000	do	106	300	do s30	87¾
8,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	100	do b30	88
6,000	Ohio State 6s '86	107⅞	200	do s60	87½
21,000	Missouri State 5s	84½	200	do b60	88
9,000	do s10	84⅞	300	do c	88
12,000	Cal. S.7s New bs.	86	117	Erie Railroad	24½
2,000	N. Y. Cen.R.R 6s.	88	50	do b10	24⅝
3,000	E.RR 3d M.bs.'63.	78	150	do	24⅝
6,000	Erie R R bs. '75..	47	32	do	24⅜
1,000	E. R. R. 2d M. bs.	93	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	81⅝
1,000	H. Riv.R.R.2d M.	93	100	Hud. Riv. R. R. b3	31
12,000	H. Riv.R.R.3d M.	68¼	166	do s10	31
10,000	Harlem R R 2d M.	74½	200	do s3	31
3,000	Harlem 3d mt. b.	53½	250	do b3	31½
5,000	do b60	54	100	do b30	31
500	Ill. Cent. R.R.Bs.	89¾	26	do	31¼
10,000	La Ce & M.L.G B.	31⅞	300	do	31¼
5,000	do b30	32	100	do s60	31½
15,000	do b3	32	200	do s10	31½
3,000	B. & Ill.T. F.M.B.	65¼	200	do s30	31¾
1,000	Mil. & M. 2d m. 10 b.	74	400	Harlem R. R. b60	12
50	Del &Hud.C.Co. s60	105⅞	25	Harlem R. R. pref.	21
10,000	L. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st mtge. Sin'g Funds c. b.	97⅞	25	Stonington R.R.	32
40	Union Bank	109	435	Reading Railroad	47⅜
50	Butchers' & Dro. B.	108⅛	100	do b60	47⅝
10	National Bank	106⅜	5	N. H. & H. R.	118
20	Ocean Bank	87	78	Mich. Cent. R.	64⅜
5	Park Bank	101	150	M.So.&N. Ia.R. s10	25⅝
44	Phenix Bank	107	60	M. So.&N.I.p.s. s10	50⅜
150	Bank Com. Scrip	101⅜	70	do	50⅝
25	Bull's Head Bank	85	100	do b90	50
20	Metropolitan Bank	107	75	Panama Railroad	109
40	Pacific M. S. Co	68	20	do s4b	109⅜
35	do	68⅛	34	Ill. Cent. R. R.	90
150	do b10	68⅜	259	do s3	90⅜
105	do	68⅜	25	do b30	90⅝
150	do	69	100	Gal. & Chic. R R.	89¾
50	New Jersey Zinc	5⅛	100	do s30	89⅞
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	1½	700	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43⅜
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	29⅜	100	do b30	43⅜
50	Chic[illegible]RR. s30	78¼	200	do s30	43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	[illegible]tate 6s	84⅞	150	N.Y. Central R.R.	89⅛
5,000	do	85	50	do s10	88¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s. nb.	86	15	Erie Railroad	24⅝
4,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89	30	Gal & Chic. R. R.	89¾
4,000	N.Y.Cen. Bds.'76	98	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43¾
4,000	Mi C.R.8 pr. ct. 1st m. Sk'g. Fd.	Cn. Bs 98	450	Hudson River R. R.	32
5,000	Har. 1st Mtg. Bds	52	400	do b30	32
10	Cumb. Coal Co	17	100	do s60	31¾
200	Del.&Hud. Canl Co.	106	100	do s60	31¾
20	do s60.	106⅛	400	Reading R. R. s60	47
150	Panama R. R.	110	200	do	47¼
100	M.S.& N. I. p. s.	51	50	Mich.So&N.Ind RR.	25⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$500	Keokuk City 8s	25	
3,000	Tennessee 6s	88⅜	
1,000	do	88⅜	
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	82	
4,000	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	89	
35,000	Gt. West. R.R. 7s	30½	
11,500	Gt. W. R. 1 m. 10s	34½	
2,000	Missouri 6s	82½	
1,000	Sac. C. 10 p. c. bs	48	
5,000	Sac. Co. C. H. 10s	74½	
5,000	City of San F. 6s	63¼	
1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	82	
3,000	M. & H. 2m. R. 8s	42½	
1,000	Mil. & H. R. 1 m.	55	
25	Mechanics' Bank	112½	
10	Bk State of N. Y.	10½	
10	Bk. of the Republic	116¼	
10	Artisans' Bank	80⅛	
18	Mec. Bkg. As	53	
20	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	100¾	
25	Am. Ex. Co ex div.	92½	
50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	81¾	
25	Butch. & Drov. Bk	111	
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100	
5	do	95	
5	do	93¾	
5	C., St P. & F. du L.	2	

MONDAY, May 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the past week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,732,502, as against $4,619,010 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $758,299, against $1,488,715 the same week last year. The Export of Specie to Foreign States amounted to $720,710, including $193,000 by the *Ariel* for Havre on Saturday. The Export the same week last May was a much heavier one, reaching $1,927,728. The transfers of Specie from the Banks to the United States Sub-Treasury, in exchange for Treasury Bills, the most of which will subsequently appear in the Loan column of the Banks, (being owned or advanced upon by them,) were as follows:

Tuesday, May 11.	$200,000	Friday, May 14	$500,000
Wednes'y May 12	1,060,000	Saturday, May 15	193,000
Thursday, May 13.	1,350,000	Total	$3,303,000

The actual gain to the General Office at the close of the week, is only $2,979,276, the disbursements on Saturday having largely exceeded the receipts, leaving on hand $5,853,550, against $2,874,274 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of gold from California, on Thursday, amounted to $1,615,351 by packet of April 20, against $1,707,725 by the same packet last year. The result of the week's movement in Specie is an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $2,048,635, though the whole of this will hardly come off the average to be made up this afternoon, as compared with last week, when the sum total in Bank stood $35,453. The operation with the Government will make but small and temporary impression on this more than ample supply, nor has it disturbed in the slightest degree the easy rates and free offering of Money in the open market. The rates of Exchange on London ruled through the week 109¾@109⅞, actual business, and on Paris 5.15@5.13¾ to the dollar. The French rates keep firm, and some moderate sums of Bullion are going abroad in consequence.

The Custom-House returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days since, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of May inst. $141,015,000
Add two weeks in May 4,862,974
Total to date $145,877,974
Against same time 1857 196,930,607
Decrease since July 1, 1857 $51,052,633

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported $54,846,000
Add two weeks in May 2,372,078
Total to date $57,218,078
Against same date 1857 72,288,575
Decrease since July 1, 1857 $15,070,497

The same tables make the Export of Specie direct from New-York, to the 1st of May $31,936,000
Add two weeks in May 824,760
Total to date $32,760,760
Against same time 1857 33,420,296
Decrease to date $659,536

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1, 1857, to May 1, inst., are $39,615,307
To same date, 1857 37,264,064
Increase to date 2,351,233

The transactions at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday amounted to:

Receipts, all sources	$683,618
Payments	986,556
Balance at close	5,853,550

It is understood that the disbursements under the recent Deficiency bill will be quite rapid. We believe it is the intention of the Secretary, after running down his present balances, to reissue such part of the first $6,000,000 Treasury Bills as the Custom-House has redeemed—understood to be about $3,500,000—before inviting proposals for the unexhausted appropriation of $4,000,000. The rate of interest for the first six millions, it will be borne in mind, is wholly under the control of the Secretary. The following awards have been made at 5 ℔ cent. interest on the bids of last Monday, being for the remnant of the $5,000,000 not taken below that rate:

U. S. Trust Co	$6,750	Bank of Commerce	56,250
Far. & Mec. Bk., Phila.	5,000	W. C. Beston, Washington	50,000
Gore, McAllister & Co.	2,500	Bk. of Republic, N. Y.	6,750
Read & Pathrop	1,250	Sweeny & Rittenhouse, 12	2,500
Morle & Kanz	12,500	Riggs & Co	83,750
Merchants' Bk., Rout'n.	2,500	Thompson Bros., N. Y.	25,000
A. Belmont, N. Y	6,250	Ketchum, Howe & Co.	12,500
Clerk, Dodge & Co	5,000	Sewell, Ferris & Co.	25,000
Park Bank	15,000	Trevor & Colgate	6,750
Chemical Bank	11,250	Drexel & Co	6,750
Southwark Bk., Phila.	3,750	Bk. of North America	5,000
National Bank	2,500	E. W. Clark & Co	5,000
Fulton Bank	2,500		

Some resales of the Bills, bearing 4¼ ℔ cent. have been made at ¼@½ premium, and of the 5 ℔ cents. at ¼@¾ premium. At the close of the week, the inside fraction was accepted on large sums, and ¼ ℔ cent. premium for the 4½ ℔ cents. The original 3 ℔ cents. are scarce, and are readily taken for Custom-House use at about ¼ ℔ cent discount.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	89@89⅛	@87⅛	@88⅜
New-York and Erie	24⅜	@24¼	@24⅞
Reading	48@46⅜	@47⅛	
Rock Island	79⅛	@77½	@78½
Michigan Southern	26⅛	@24¾	@25¾
Preferred	51⅛	@50½	@51
Illinois Central	92@91	@90¼	
Panama	107¾	@109	@110
Delaware	105	@105⅛	@106
Pacific Mail	72½	@66	@69¼
Hudson	30½	@30¼	@32
Galena	89¾	@89¼	@89¾
Missouris	84	@84¾	@85
Virginias	93	@92¼	@92¼
Tennessees	90½	@91	@90½
Michigan Central 8s	96	@97	@98
New-York Central 7s, new	96	@97	@98
New-York Central 6s	88	@89	@89

The whole Share market, with the exception of Panama, and Delaware, and Hudson, was unsettled early in the week by the temporary fall in New-York Central from the accident on the Road near Utica. This being a strong, leading stock, and the accident coming on a quiet market, the influence of the decline was made more general than it otherwise would have been. In like manner, the recovery on this Stock and a very decided advance in Hudson River, at the close of the week, carried up the whole market, and prices closed, on Saturday, quite strong; a decided speculative spirit entering into the dealings.

The sales of New-York Central, under the effect of the damages supposed to be incurred by the accident referred to, were of a mixed character. Some few real certificates were no doubt bought upon the Street, and a number of *Bull* contracts were also closed out. But, as usual on such occurrences, the *Bears* were encouraged to put out a good many fresh contracts, at lower prices, while, in this instance, the market, from the intrinsic strength of the stock and the certainty that its dividends were not to be affected took all the offerings quite freely at about 88 ℔ cent., the closing quotation rising to 88⅛@88¼ ℔ cent. The dealings in New-York and Erie were not as large as usual through the week. The stock has no particular *Bull* support at the Brokers' Board, while the same party who have been operating against it continue to resist a rise by offering time contracts, at their own option. The price, nevertheless, closed 24¾@25. Sales at 24¾ ℔ cent. There were some large realizations on Reading early in the week, say about 3,000 shares, depressing the price for a day or two to 46½@47 The Stock subsequently rallied to 47½ ℔ cent. The Road again leads the Canal in Coal tonnage, though the business continues to fall behind last season, under the general depression of the Schuylkill trade. The transfers of the Rock Island are closed for a month, and the speculation in the Stock has fallen off at the Board. On the eve of the close of the books, the price fell to 77¾. It left off on Saturday at 78⅜ bid for the opening. The fluctuations in Michigan Southern were from 26⅜@24¾ and up to 25¾ ℔ cent. The movement has not been active; nor the offerings of the Stock, either the common or preference shares, very important. Illinois Central shares are lower under the last English quotations, where the Stock has its main support. The Bonds keep firm and in request at 89¾@90 ℔ cent. Panama shares show increased firmness, and as high as 110 ℔ cent was paid on Saturday. The Stock is now within six weeks of the half-yearly division of 6 ℔ cent. with favorable reports, by the last California mail, of the current business on the line. The dealings in Pacific Mail are now ex-dividend. The shares fell, under contradictory views of the annual report and the news of contemplated opposition, under State aid, from the California side, to 66 ℔ cent., on Friday, but recovered on actual orders from new buyers, to 69@69¾ on Saturday. The recent *street* sales of Delaware and Hudson, at 105 ℔ cent., have resulted in putting the stock up instead of down, and 106 ℔ cent., cash, was paid at the close of the week. The investment is too much of a favorite with the public to be long depressed by artificial sales, although based on the dullness of the coal trade. The advance in Hudson River to 32 ℔ cent. is but the beginning, to all appearances, of the effect of the continued sales of the last 30 or 40 days on seller's options, which are now falling due, to parties able to retire the stock if disposed to exact large differences. Galena Shares continue in steady demand at 89@89¾@89¾ ℔ cent., and both the Bond issues of the Company are firm and scarce.

In State securities, the sales of the week were to a fair extent. With the exception of Missouris, the offerings appear in small parcels, and the demand is of an investment, rather than speculative character. In Missouris the business is of a mixed character, the demand, however, being, for the week, 1 ℔ cent. stronger than the previous supply at 84 ℔ cent. The stock closed at 85, sales. There was an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on the Sinking Fund issue of the New-York Central 7 ℔ cents., and of 1 ℔ cent. on the 6 ℔ cents. The rise in the Michigan Central eights is also 2 ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are in demand, though still ruling quite low, considering the offer made by the Directors, to convert into the First Mortgage.

Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & SON, late FISHER & DENNY, have opened an office for the negotiation of business paper, bonds, mortgages, &c., at No. 8 Jauncey Court.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 8.	LOANS. May 1.	SPECIE. May 8.	SPECIE. May 1.
Citizens' Bank	3,450,854	3,502,721	2,000,807	2,249,715
Canal Bank	1,073,742	1,042,498	1,250,399	1,359,743
Louisiana	2,488,681	2,747,644	2,139,092	1,985,793
Louisiana State	3,676,603	3,843,394	2,587,381	2,596,149
Mech. & Trad.	488,268	503,742	518,741	389,692
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,206,537	1,259,438	516,834	660,958
Southern Bank	186,403	213,965	286,586	242,027
Union Bank	1,086,609	1,054,853	463,897	454,634
Bk. of J. Robb	268,827	268,579	193,863	267,608
Crescent City	1,066,889	1,067,167	183,741	202,731
Bank of America	467,622	438,735	434,689	483,402
Total	15,489,465	15,983,046	10,615,630	10,892,452
	Decrease	$523,611	Decrease	$276,922

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 8.	CIRCULATION. May 1.	DEPOSITES. May 8.	DEPOSITES. May 1.
Citizens' Bank	2,155,125	2,298,905	3,356,151	3,585,894
Canal Bank	769,045	742,980	935,076	1,088,534
Louisiana	868,384	897,439	3,666,181	3,592,488
Louisiana State	1,789,655	1,733,095	4,483,406	4,458,255
Mech. & Traders'	207,875	203,830	831,970	727,252
Bk. of N. Orleans	437,705	424,205	862,781	1,064,483
Southern Bank	177,596	180,100	286,643	229,169
Union Bank	353,855	506,295	746,729	684,407
Bank of J. Robb	226,525	347,485	343,471	361,677
Crescent City	154,510	147,100	313,723	349,169
Bank of America	180,175	184,450	569 398	629,285
Total	8,023,429	7,945,884	16,386,529	16,681,593
	Increase	$77,545	Decrease	$295,064

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 8.	EXCHANGE. May 1.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 8.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 1.
Citizens' Bank	1,829,877	1,818,186	195,117	309,031
Canal Bank	1,531,837	1,514,566	109,403	115,239
Louisiana	1,962,737	1,923,346	446,903	405,019
Louisiana State	1,211,676	992,287	186,663	331,775
Mech. & Traders	487,355	488,504	29,529	13,330
Bk. New-Orleans	539,970	587,433	53,013	42 716
Southern Bank	795,372	762 445		
Union Bank	342,586	258,219	58,076	20,684
Bank of J. Robb	299,948	279,972	18,990	14,288
Crescent City	93,695	106,496	14,497	10,502
Bank of America	34,795	82,722		1,298
Total	9,159,848	8,754,140	1,112 188	1,263,882
	Increase	$405,708	Decrease	$151,694

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th inst. remarks of the Money and Exchange Markets:

"The tone of the market is somewhat stronger, and the feeling in money matters is manifestly better. Prime paper has been taken with considerable freedom at 10 ℔ cent., and signatures which some days ago could not be placed under 11, are now discounted at the inside figure. As the season advances, the disposition to close up investments will be more decided, and for favorite names the rate may soon go down to 9. A fair business was done in Exchange this morning, and the rates on all points are firm. Some prime Sterling was sold at 109, though a few leading drawers ask more. We quote from 108⅜@109. Bills of Lading Drafts will bring 107½@108. Francs are somewhat higher, and bills of strictly first class make were passed at 5f.16¼@5f.15. Sales of very good names were also made at 5f.20@5f.18¾. We quote the extreme range from 5f.25@5f 15. Bills on New-York at sixty days are scarce. We notice some sales at ⅞@1⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Sight was passed to some extent at ¼ ℔ cent. discount. The Banks check over the counter at ¼ ℔ cent. premium, but have no demand."

The Boston *Journal*, of the 14th, remarks on the business of Boston:

"We are gratified to be able to announce that at the last accounts from Calcutta, not a single ship was loading for Boston, nor for any port in the United States! Some five or six ships are now on the way to this port, and will arrive within three months, but none are now looked for. We trust to be able to announce that there are none *on the way* soon. Our stocks of goods here are amply sufficient for the trade for many months to come, even with good business, and we hope that for six months, at least, our merchants will stop all importations of India goods. As a general thing, there is no life to trade in this city, in large operations. Jobbers are doing, in many cases, as much as usual, but on the wharves, and among the merchants, much apathy prevails. Although money is so plenty, no one seems disposed to speculate in merchandise, thinking that the leading articles are not low enough to offer any inducement. Our people have suffered so much that they do not seem to dabble in fancy stocks on State-street, and they do not care about buying anything but good paying securities. Let us hope that they will hold to this determination, and not give away good money unless they obtain something equally good and sure. The quicker some of these bubbles are burst the better, never, we hope, to be inflated again. In shipping matters, nothing can be more unfavorable than the present aspect. Vessels, as a general thing, are not paying their way. This year we see a great falling off in the shipping at this port, not much more than one-half of last year. For several months to come the decline will be more marked, as the India and New-Orleans ships have now nearly all arrived."

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 33,811 07 tons—by Canal 19,521 06—for the week 53,332 13 tons. As compared with last week, the shipments exhibit a decline of 9,473 06, which is owing mainly to the position which the boatmen have taken. It is almost unnecessary to state that the Trade is still very much depressed, involving in the depression every branch of business dependent upon its prosperity.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	40,678	33,811
Schuylkill Canal	39,008	19,521
Lehigh Railroad	8 908	9.266
Lehigh Canal	5,386	15.132
Total	93,980	77,730

On the same subject the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"The Reading Railroad Company is a considerable way behind now, but it should be remembered that its present season's business begins with December last, from which time up to the 1st of April last every sort of business was suffering from the monetary revulsion, and the Reading Railroad tonnage suffered with it. The comparison, showing the large decline, is with the trade of the Winters of 1856-57, when business was in full life. It is calculated that the business of the road will improve hence to the end of the year. The Schuylkill Navigation is nearly 1,000 tons behind on the business done since the opening of navigation. The Lehigh Navigation has nearly recovered its lost tonnage, and will, probably, at the end of the season, show an increase on the last season's shipments. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is doing a good business, and is over 34,000 tons ahead of last year to corresponding date."

Of the La Crosse Road, (principally directed from Albany,) the Albany *Argus* reports:

"The friends of the present Eastern Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company have received a large plurality of proxies to use at the ensuing election of Directors at Milwaukee on the 26th inst., so that the 'Albany party' are insured a new lease of power, which they will exercise in favor of both stock and bondholders. The estimate for the work on the Road for April was $96,000, which was paid at the Albany Exchange Bank to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Directors see no reason why the line cannot be open to the river by November. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the contractor, has a very strong force at work, and has all the funds ready for the completion of the entire line. The President, N. P. STANTON, Esq., is now at Madison looking after the affairs of the Road and Company."

CITY OF LOUISVILLE DEBT AND RESOURCES—1858.

Municipal Debt proper	$1,476,000
City Banks in aid of Railways, &c.	1,825,000
Total liabilities	$3,301,000
On taxable property of	$35,000,000
Annual Sinking Fund	$95,000

Upon the ample figures here shown, the Louisville *Journal* expresses much surprise that the Bonds of that City should sell in this market at 60 ℔ cent., the City of Louisville never having defaulted in her interest. The sales referred to were probably the minimum; the price having since advanced to 65@67½ ℔ cent. The Bonds are uniformly 6 ℔ cents. But we may as well remind our Louisville c